

A B S T R A C T
OF THE
E V I D E N C E,
CONTAINED IN
THE REPORT OF THE
Lords of the Committee of Council,
RELATIVE TO THE
S L A V E - T R A D E,
AND THE
TREATMENT OF THE SLAVES
IN THE
S U G A R I S L A N D S:
ALSO AN
A B R I D G E M E N T
OF SUCH OF THE
C O L O N I A L L A W S,
AS RELATE TO THE
TREATMENT OF THE SLAVES.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Report not being paged, the reader is requested to observe, that the pages referred to in the following Abstract and Abridgement, begin at the title; and thus the beginning of the head "Government, Religion, Manners and Customs," falls in the 9th page of the Report. Every blank, and each side of the folded accounts is reckoned as a page. The reader for his ease, in paging the Report, so as to correspond with this Abstract and the Abridgement, may take notice farther, that the head "Slaves," begins page 22.—"Produce," page 62.—"Special information," page 77.—"II. View of Evidence, &c." (Title) page 113.—"Mortality of Seamen," page 144.—"III. Treatment of Slaves," &c. (Title) page 205.—"Further Evidence received by the Committee," &c. page 452.—"Statement of the laws at large," &c. (Title) page 489.—"IV. The several Accounts which have been called for," &c. (Title) 667.—"V. The advantages," &c. (Title) page 801.—"VI. View of the information," &c. (Title) page 829.—"The Map," page 877.

The articles marked sup. or suppl. are to be found in a Supplement to the Report, entitled, "Papers received since the date of the Report of the Committee for Trade, &c. ordered to be printed 24th June, 1789."

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<i>Debt,</i>	—	—	—	{ 25, 37, 38, 40, 51, 79			
<i>Gaming,</i>	—	—	—	33, 40, 42			
<i>Kidnapping,</i>	—	—	—	{ 25, 28, 32, 33, 37, 40, 45, 48, et seq. 55, 58	22, 29, 42	31, 32, 36, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 51, 55 38	38, 41, 43
— encouraged by the kings	—	—	—	—			
— courier kidnapped and sold,	—	—	—	27			
— Prince Frederick and Prince William	—	—	—	44			
— pawned, kidnapped, and sold,	—	—	—	48			
" That fraud and treachery constitute one of the means	—	—	—	48			
" of obtaining slaves, Mr. J. can testify from his	—	—	—	48			
" own knowledge,"	—	—	—	48			
Europeans scruple not to receive kidnapped slaves,	—	—	—	—		48	
— natives dare not stir out at nights, for fear	—	—	—	48			
of being kidnapped	—	—	—	48			
<i>Kings break up villages,</i>	—	—	—	10, 24, 28		17, 25	
— seize and sell their own subjects,	—	—	—	23, 32, 41, 45, 55		27, 28, 32	
Individuals, seize and sell each other, as they can,	—	—	—	26, 51, 56			
Father offers his son (a delinquent) for sale,	—	—	—	43			
One brother sells another,	—	—	—	26			
Moors cross into Guinea and steal the inhabitants,	—	—	—	25			
whom they sell to the Europeans,	—	—	—	25			
Sold for sale,	—	—	—	34			
<i>Born, or native slaves,</i>	—	—	—	{ 25, 26, 29, 33, 35, 36, 40			
— not sold but for crimes,	—	—	—	{ 33, 38, 40, 41, 42, 57			
Slaves are bred for sale,	—	—	—	—		79	42, 48, 57
Guinea captains carry away <i>Pawns</i> or hostages,	—	—	—	{ 24, 25, 33, 43, 43 52, 56	—		44
Two of the king's brothers sold as slaves. Their hardships,	—	—	—	20			
Princes become pawns,	—	—	—	32			
— and are carried off,	—	—	—	317			
Bad consequences of carrying off pawns,	—	—	—	52, 317			
<i>Prisoners taken in war made slaves,</i>	—	—	—	{ 17, 20, 22, 23, 42 28, 29, et seq. 40, 44, et seq.		41, 49	41

SLAVES, HOW PROCURED BY THE EUROPEANS IN AFRICA.

	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
— " the old, the lame, and the wounded, are often }	17			
— " put to death on the spot, — }	ib.			
— women never put to death, — }	24, 25, 32, 55,		26, 27, 33	20, 22, 33
<i>Wars made for procuring slaves,</i> — }	58		36, 38, 40	34, 47
— not open and bold, but by surprizing villages, &c.	33		46	
— stirred up by the Europeans, —	26, 32	—	—	33
— increased by the trade with the Europeans,	32, 56	—	—	35, 37, 56
— after them slaves come down in great numbers,	57			
— stop trade, —	45, 47			
— not destructive, —	22	40		
— ought to be called publick pillage, —	58			
— goods advanced by an European, for carrying them on	32			
— a bloody scene fomented by the Guinea captains,	20			
— prisoners sold with scars and recent wounds,	32, 47, 51			
<i>Slaves, when refused by the Europeans, put to death,</i> }	29, 41, 43, 46,	26, 33, 36	34, 36, 43	45
— would not be brought to the Coast, but for the }	58	46, 124	et seq. 93	
— slave trade, — }	58			
— brought from a vast distance inland, — }	22, 33, 35, et		29	
— such greatly emaciated, —	seq. 40, et seq.			
— men manacled, women loose, —	41, 48			
— most brought down at full moon, —	41, 42, 49, 51			
— males about two-thirds of the whole,	51			
— more females may be got, but not so many as males,	36, 45, 116			
— why the number of males exceeds the females,	32			
— half of those from Senegal women and children,	58, et seq.			
— disconsolate for the loss of liberty, —	24			
— dejected when brought on board, — }	24, 25, 139			
— often go mad, —	29, 30, 49, 55,	30, 45,		
— relations brought on board, — }	116, 137	116, 121		
— scenes between relations very affecting,	48, 126, 137	122		
—, their size the lowest 4 feet	50, 137			
— 3 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 6 inches,	50			
— their ages from 14 to 35 —	22			
— 15 to 30 and 40 —	36			
— 12 to 30 —	40			
— 14 to 40 —	42			
Africans consider the being sold to the Europeans as a }	13, 25, 26, 36,	41		42
— very great evil, — }	37, 41			
" Mr. M—— has, now and then, but rarely, met }				
— " with an instance of a slave shewing signs of ter-				
— " ror, on being sold. Nine out of ten rejoice at }	41			
— " falling into our hands," — }				
" Man of those he (Dr. S——) visited, in his physical }				
— " capacity, on his feeling their pulse, and examin-				
— " ing them, trembled with fear, thinking he was a }	25			
— " purchaser, and would send them to the islands,				
— " which they dread." — }				

SLAVES, ON BOARD.

	Affirmed page of the Report.	Denied page	Believed page.	Doubted page.
Adam and Eve, the first man and woman taken on board, } so called, —	50			
Slaves examined by the surgeon before they are bought, —	52			
As many refused as bought, —			52	
Child killed to make the mother saleable, —	55			
Men slaves kept in irons, women, boys, and girls loose, —	{ 31, 49, 116, et seq. 121, 124, 126, 137, 139			
Great mortality of slaves in the Middle passage, —	{ 116, 118, 120, et seq. 138, 142		142	
— about one-twelfth part, —	115			
Die of despondency, —	122			
Vastly too much crowded on board, —	115, 125, 137			
"No slave whatever has room to turn himself when the } "cargo is completed," —	137	115, 122,		
Two slaves to a ton do not crowd a ship, —	{ 116, 117, 118, 125 121, 123, 124			
Three slaves sometimes stowed in one ton, —	115			
Suffer much from heat and want of air, —	125, 137, 139			
Faint away from the heat below, —	127, 139			
Heat causes the dysentery, —	127			
The mucus, &c. discharged on the deck, exhibits a } shocking scene, —	b.			
Slaves come on deck in a sweat, —	137			
— have not room to turn themselves, —	116			
— comfortably lodged on board, —	138			
Shocking effects of the small-pox, —	117, 119, 121, 124, 125	121		
Sick well attended by the surgeon, and lodged in the } hospital, —	{ 116, 117, 118, 124			
Have wine and medicines allowed them, —	117, 119, 124			
Surgeon's premium and privilege, —	124			
Captain's per centage, —	116, et seq.			
Slaves on deck from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. —	{ 119, 121, 123, 126, 137			
— have two messes daily, —	116, et seq.			
— their food, corn, rice, horse-beans, palm-oil, &c. —	122			
— have no animal food, —	ib.			
— difficult to make them eat horse-beans, —	122, 125			
— unmercifully flogged, and shockingly treated for } not eating, —	122			
— have been found dead the next morning, —	137			
— refuse sustenance—jump overboard, —	126, 137, 204	118, 123		
— have not a sufficiency of water, —	204			
— 300 preserved a fortnight by distilled sea water, —				
A Guinea captain had determined to make the slaves } "walk the plank," that is, jump overboard, for } want of water, —	137			
Part of a cargo of slaves thrown overboard for want } of water, —	204			
Improvements might be made in providing food and } medicines for slaves and seamen, —			121, 434	

SLAVES, ON BOARD..

	Affirmed page of the Report.	Denied Page	Believed page	Doubt page
Apartments kept clean, fumigated, &c.	{ 116, 117, 119, 121, 124, 125			
Slaves indulged with musick and dancing, — and games of chance,	117, 119, 121 117			
— “ the men forced to jump and rattle their chains ; “ the women driven in one among another by the “ cat-o-nine tails, and compelled to sing,” “ <i>Messe</i> , “ <i>Messe, Macarida</i> ,” that is, “ good living or “ messing well among white men,”	126, see 137, 139			
— “ women sitting by themselves below, sing in “ tears. Flogged, for so singing, so shockingly “ that the surgeon has been two or three weeks “ in healing the wounds,	127, see 139			
— men continue long dejected,	36, 43, 121	124		
— trained as marines,	117			
— women and boys sooner recover their spirits,	36, 43, 122			
— “ You are apprized of the arrival of a Guinea- “ man by the dancing and singing of the negroes,”	123			
— “ a slave on board of a Guineaman in respect to “ food and attention is as well, perhaps better, “ situated than many kings and princes in their “ own country. The only suffering the men are “ exposed to are the <i>irons</i> put upon them,”	123			
— most barbarously treated,	126			
— go mad,	48, 126, 137			
— women severely beaten by a captain for not yield- ing to his desires,	126			
<i>Insurrections</i> on board, and their shocking consequences,	{ 115, 133, 137, 139			
A boy slave thrown overboard alive, and another starved to death,	134			
When they are near land the slaves are rubbed with repellent ointments to drive in eruptions, and give them a glossy appearance,			434	
Slaves divided into three sets, the healthy, the puny, and the refuse slaves,	141			
<i>Refuse slaves</i> make one fifth of the cargo,			142	
— “ naked, emaciated, some unable to stand, “ others too ill to be brought on shore, Very “ many of them die,”	142			
Slaves sold by <i>scramble</i> ,	138			
Relations on board the same ship,	50, 137			
— separated at slave sales,	138			
Affecting scene between a father and his daughter,	137			
Regulations proposed for preserving the health of slaves on board,	204, 434			
From 1655 to 1787, 31,181 negroes perished on board the slave ships in the harbour of Jamaica, from the day of entry to the day of sale,	270			

SLAVES, IN THE WEST-INDIES.

NEW NEGROES, HOW TREATED.

New negroes fed, in a mess, with dressed victuals,

24 die out of a lot of 30,

causes of the death of new negroes originate in their treatment on board,

difficult to season them from their dependency and self-neglect,

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366, 405

278

ib.

457

FOOD OF FIELD NEGROES.

Slaves have an allowance, from their owners, of corn, herrings, &c.

This allowance too scanty,

The slaves have not time to cook it,

Their diet too generally vegetable for labouring

" slaves, with too scanty an allowance of salt, and

" only casually relieved by ordinary salt fish, or

" perhaps half putrid herrings,"

They have rum and melasses in wet weather and the more difficult works,

They have land to cultivate for their own use,

But very little time to cultivate it,

" Many proprietors do not give them any certain or

" regular and sufficient allowance of food or clothing,

" but they are generally allowed some small

" portions of land,"

Very little corn, grass or ground provisions in St. Kitt's and Antigua,

Provisions raised on the plantations and small farms,

very seldom raised,

" In every plantation, in proportion to the severe treatment and scanty food, numbers of the slaves absent themselves,

" Negroes much better fed and clothed in Bermuda

" than in the other islands," yet " generally sparingly and meanly,

Artificers have double allowance,

Negroes, on holidays, have beef,

" they are much better fed than the common

" labourers in England,

The annual expense of the maintenance of slaves in the different islands,

Slaves, when old and disabled, provided for,

" Old slaves, past their labour, turned off to beg in the streets, and to get their living, as they could,"

{ 288, 321, 356,

{ 365, 404, &c.

{ sup. 8, 14

457, 463

453

458, 463

{ suppl. 26

{ 289, 356, 366,

{ 384

{ 209, 288, 321, sup. 8

{ 365, 404, 427,

{ (suppl. 14.)

457, 458

{ suppl. 25

{ 378

{ 311, 355, 362,

{ 432

362, 387

{ 462

{ 437

365

405, 408

{ 453

{ 289, 357, 367,

{ 406, 427, 446,

{ suppl. 15

{ 212, 291, 350,

{ 357, 371, 428,

{ 438, 447, sup. 8

{ 457, see 466 and

{ 548

457, sup.

8, 27

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SLAVES, IN THE WEST-INDIES.

CLOTHING and LODGING.

	Affirmed page of the Report.	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
Local law for feeding and cloathing slaves, "now ex- " pired, and, when existing, insufficient, almost a " nullity," — — —	406, see suppl. 15			
" Slaves are not regularly or sufficiently supplied with " clothing," — — —	{ 458, see 289, 406, 463, sup. 14, 25	209, 289, 321, 367, 405, 427, sup. 8.		
" Slaves have huts more comfortable than our cot- " tages, and infinitely superior to the Irish cabins, " and much neater and cleaner," — — —	453			
— live in separate houses, chiefly wattled and thatched,	{ 210, 289, 321, 367, 405, 427, suppl. 14, 25			

LABOUR.

Slaves go to work at dawn, —	454, 464			
Mode of cultivation by hand-holing and planting, not ploughing and sowing, —	{ 303, 339, 352, 359, 379, 416, suppl. 29			
The different operations of making sugar,	224			
Digging cane-holes, the hardest labour	224	224		
" Holing for canes from the beginning of the year for " 7 or 8 months, carrying out dung 80lb. weight " in baskets, on the heads of the negroes, towards " the end of the year, which they are compelled " (under the whip) to run with for expedition, " from the dung heaps separately to every hole in " the field, and planting canes and corn, always in " wet weather, are very laborious, and subject " them to cold, fevers, and ruptures,	{ sup. 30, see p. 314, 344, 388, 425			
Dung carted or carried by cattle and mules,	229, 388, 425			
The crop the most laborious season, —	{ 224, 306, 340, 353, 360, &c.			
Yet the slaves are then healthiest, owing to the dryness of the weather, and the plenty of provisions and cane juice, — — —	ib.			
Slaves gather a bundle of grass, after their labour is over, and are thereby exposed to the noxious night dews, — — —	{ 327, 407, 457, 464			
" Picking grass a great hardship,"—" Slaves corrected " on account of it," — — —	466, see 465, 457			
" Even the largest plantations cannot be said to allow " any lands for the growth of grass," — — —	{ 459, see 464, 466, 473			
" The ordinary work hardly allows of any longer respite " than four or five hours in the twenty-four,	458			
" I have known the negroes to be continued, at the " boiling-house work, during the greater part of " Saturday night, and even till sun-rise on Sunday," —	457			

SLAVES, IN THE WEST-INDIES.

	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
" The negroes are not over-worked in any respect,"	454			
Not more than one-third of the negroes, on an estate employed in the cultivation of produce,	311, 354, 386			
About one-eighth of the slaves are domesticks,	311			
" In Barbadoes, the planters, from principles of huma- nity, now employ more negroes, in performing " the same work, than they formerly employed,"			311	
The numbers and wages of negroes let out to hire, in different islands,	{ 210, 290, 322, 350, 357, 368, 406, 427, 438, 446, sup. 8, 15, 26			

HOLIDAYS, &c.

" Slaves have no stated allowance of time, but reason- " able indulgences in that respect are generally " granted them,"	sup. 8		see p. 464	
— are allowed every Sunday,	{ 211, 290, 322, 326, 350, 357, 407, 428, 447, sup. 15, 26			
—, " Commonly they provide provender for the " horses, morning and evening; and, it being " their <i>only holiday</i> , they attend a distant market, " from whence they return exhausted to the labours " of the ensuing week,"	457			
— Good Friday,	291			
— the days immediately after the great festivals,	211, 291			
— three holidays at Christmas,	322, 428			
— in Jamaica, anniversaries of the great earthquake and hurricanes,	211			
— half a day, every week, after crop,	{ 211, 350, 357, 457 407, 428			
— half a day not given once a quarter,	457			
— a whole day occasionally,	211, 322, 350			
— Breakfast-time and dinner-time,	{ 290, 322, 350. 357, 368, 407, 428			
— After six they are at liberty,	290			
— Their working hours 8, and not exceeding 9 or 10 hours in the 24,	211, 407			
— " The ordinary work hardly allows of any longer " respite than 4 or 5 hours in the 24,	458			

PROPERTY POSSESSED BY THE SLAVES.

Slaves raise hogs, goats, and poultry, for their own profit,	210, 289, 321, 365, 405, 453			
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SLAVES, IN THE WEST-INDIES.

	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
Slaves shoot their master, because he often took their poultry without paying for it,	326			
— their property "secured by law against all persons but their masters,"	288			
— "Land and slaves they cannot possess, but other property they often do acquire and possess; and, by a verbal will, which is never disputed, they are allowed to dispose of it, to their families,"	326			
— "If 400l. or 500l. may be called considerable property, they sometimes possess that sum, but, more frequently, the sum they possess does not exceed 200l. or 300l.	369			
— examples of their opulence, —	281			
PERSONAL PROTECTION.				
Persons, who wantonly kill slaves, pay a fine, and suffer imprisonment,	286, 404, sup. 8,	426		
"These contemptible penalties are, in all cases, evaded by the law, which makes negroes evidence, in no case whatsoever, against white men,"	sup. 25			
"Should a slave happen to die, in consequence of ill-treatment received from his master, the latter would be liable to suffer death, or other punishment,"	426, see 92, 356, 363, 426		319	
No colonial law expressly for the protection of slaves,	356, 365, 437, sup. 8			
"Impracticable to put in force laws to protect plantation negroes,"	404, see 434			
Slaves not protected against the ill usage of their masters, or white servants,	286, 319, 363, 404, 437, sup. 8, 24			
— but in some degree secured against injuries from others,	286, 319, 363, 426, 446, sup. 7			
"Council of protection," established at Jamaica,	92, 264			
"Interest commands humanity whenever they clash,"	93			
Murdering a slave death, for the first offence,	446			
— for the second offence,	208			
White man executed for murdering a slave,	365			
"No laws so lenient as those by which negroes are generally governed; their lives and little property more secure than any other set of people in the world,"	404			
"An unlimited power of maiming or killing is frequently exercised by white servants, who are always understood as acting under orders,"	sup. 24			
When slaves are murdered, at a distance from the towns, such deeds "are scarcely noticed any more than the death of a cow or a horse,"	sup. 35			
Proceedings in St. Kitt's against whites, for mutilating and killing slaves,	390, et seq.			

SLAVES, IN THE WEST INDIES.

	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
Persons prosecuted for murdering slaves, and who certainly were guilty have escaped, from the evidence of negroes not being good, —	365			
Slaves exposed "to all cruelties, frauds, robbery, or murder, which they may suffer from any white ruffian, who commits the crime <i>only</i> in the presence of negroes or their descendants," —	sup. 24, see page 435			
PUNISHMENTS BY OWNERS.				
Masters have an absolute property in slaves, —	319, 363, 426, 437, 446			
Slaves subject to the master's correction, for offences against himself and family, —	207, 286, 319, 356, 364, &c. sup. 13 and 24			
The punishment is generally a whipping, not exceeding 39 lashes, —	319			
"Thirty-nine lashes more than sufficient, in many constitutions, to send a slave out of the world with a locked jaw," —	sup. 24			
"The master has an arbitrary power of administering every sort of correction, <i>however inhuman</i> , not immediately affecting life or limb," —	363, see 286, 319, 349, 356, 404, 426, sup. 7.			
"Murders and other cruelties are frequently committed on negroes or mulattoes," —	sup. 25			
"Tortures, murders, and every other imaginable barbarity, are practised by the West-India planters, upon the slaves, with impunity," —	98			
"Almost the only instruments used in managing slaves, are the whip, bean-stick, dungeon, and chains," —	458			
"It is no uncommon thing for a negro to lie by a week after punishment," —	465			
"The mode of punishment is thus. They lay them on their faces, having 4 negroes to hold them down by the legs and arms: the punishment is inflicted by a negro, under the direction of the overseer or manager, with a long whip, till the flesh is cruelly mangled and raw," —	463, see 465			
"Punishments more severe inflicted on soldiers and sailors," —	453	465		
"The punishments inflicted are not too severe. By whipping a negro, his value is diminished, for if he bears the mark of having been flogged, the price of him is sunk one half," —	452			
They commit crimes for which they would be more severely punished in this country, —	455			
"For stealing his master's property, or that of his fellow servants, or for deserting from his service, he seldom receives more than 39 lashes (Moses's law) a punishment which a soldier would laugh at," —	404			
Punishments of runaways, chains, dungeon, iron rings, collars, &c. —	426			

SLAVES, IN THE WEST-INDIES.

TRIALS AND PUNISHMENTS BY MAGISTRATES.

	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
" Slaves evidence against a white person is not good,"	{ 404, see 365, sup. 24			
Nor that of a free negro,	426, sup. 24			
Slaves, for breaches of the peace, not capital, are tried	287, 320, 356,			
by a justice,	{ 364, 426, sup. 13			
for capital offences tried by justices and free-	208, 286, 319,			
holders	{ 437, 446, sup. 13			
by justices only,	{ 356, 364, 404, 426			
by a jury,	437, sup. 8.			
For offences not capital the punishment before a magi-	287, 356, sup. 13			
strate is limited to 39 lashes,	320			
seldom exceeds 39 lashes,	404			
" Striking a white person is loss of the hand,"	320			
If the white person be wounded, dismemberment or death,				
" For capital offences, hanging is the punishment, but,				
" in cases of insurrection, the Governor and	287			
" Council, as I have heard, sometimes inflict higher				
" punishments, such as exposing negroes in a cage,				
" and starving them to death,"				
If ten or more slaves, sixteen years of age, run away	320			
from one plantation, for ten days or more, one				
of them to suffer death,				
" If they have been absent six months, the master may				
" have them condemned by the magistrates, and	462			
" receive their value out of the island treasury. A				
" late Commander in Chief of the Leeward-				
" Islands, was noted for paying his publick taxes				
" with his runaway negroes' lives,"				
Value of slaves executed, paid by the publick,	320, 404			

BAPTISM, RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, and GENERAL
CHARACTER of the Negroes.

Slaves and their children are very rarely baptized,	{ 214, 358, 439, 335, 351, 299 447, su. 18, 28, 374			
Baptism not refused to such as desire it,	299			
French generally baptize their slaves, English seldom,	412, 429			
" Some masters object to baptism, as thinking their	sup. 9			
" slaves should not be too knowing,"				
Baptism " generally discouraged by the white people, for				
" which we could never hear a candid or intelli-	sup. 28			
" gible reason,"				
Slaves prefer being baptized by a church minister, to a	346			
Moravian. The regular clergy would have been				
more successful than sectaries,				
Obstacles to the conversion of the slaves,	94, 300			

SLAVES, IN THE WEST-INDIES.

	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
No religious institutions for the benefit of slaves,	{ 214, 300, 335, 358, 374, 413, 429, 440, 448, suppl. 9 }			
But they are not hindered from going to church,	{ 214, 300, 358, 374, 413, 440 }			
Codrington's institution in Barbadoes, for the instruction of whites and blacks, —	300			
That institution of little or no utility —	suppl. 28			
More negroes attend divine service in Antigua, than any other island, —	335			
Observe a propriety of dress and conduct during divine service, — —	336			
Account of the endeavours of the church of the United Brethren in promoting Christianity, —	469			
Excellent effects of their labours on the slaves, —	346, 456, 463			
The number of their converts, —	472			
Have been rather more successful among slaves than free negroes, —			375, see 336	
No missionaries of the church of England have been sent to instruct the slaves, —	{ 215, 301, 351, 358, 375, 440, suppl. 9, 18 }	375, 429		
Attempts of the regular clergy to instruct the slaves, —	351			
" French slaves," being Christians, " are, in general, " better, more attached; more contented, more " healthy, more cleanly than our's," —	413			
" Before any kind of religious or moral education can " be offered to the negroes, to any effectual good " end, those immoral and impolitick laws of this " colony (Barbadoes) which give a legal cover and " encouragement to the most atrocious crimes, that " white people may commit, must be abrogated." —	suppl. 28			
A remarkable instance of gratitude and attachment in a slave, — —	281			
" They are not inferior to the uneducated whites, in any " mental qualification. They have as much ge- " nerosity, fidelity, gratitude, sympathy, nay, as " much understanding and ingenuity, and as sus- " ceptible of impressions," —	464, see 465			
" Many of great truth and probity," —	suppl. 28			
" The reason why there are not more negroes either " slaves or free, of good principles, arises from the " immorality, iniquity, and inhumanity of the " laws," —	b.			
" Several hundred slaves of Bermuda, voluntarily served " on board their privateers, and behaved, both as " sailors and marines, irreproachably," —	444			
No instance of the slaves in our islands going over to the enemy during the last war, —	373			
" The fate of Jamaica, if ever it shall be attacked by a " foreign enemy, in a great measure, depends upon " the confidential slaves," —	93, see 96			

SLAVES, IN THE WEST-INDIES.

O B E A H.

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<i>Obeah</i> , its etymology, —	215			
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The effects of the spells of <i>Obeah-men</i> do not terminate in disease or death, —	338, 376	216, 218, suppl. 17	336, 337	
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" Incessant labour is a great check, both to their exer- " tion and population,"	458			
" The little interest they have in future progeny, " and the wretched prospect for them,"	411			
" Too early and promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, " excessive fatigue, severe chastisement, and want " of the comforts of life, most certainly impede " the increase of the species,"	372, see suppl. 27			
" The lascivious abuse of authority in white servants, " over the immature and unprotected females,"	suppl. 27			
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The increase of slaves would uniformly be great, " but " for oppression and hard usage,"	464	see 92		
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Increase and decrease of slaves on the same estates, under different management,	suppl. 27			
Necessity of supplies falsely " charged, on the original " disproportion of the sexes, unhealthiness of situation, unnatural disposition of the negresses; the " necessity of working them hard, to answer the " planter's purpose of purchasing them,"	459			
" No necessity of continuing the slave trade, till the " plantations shall be stocked."	460			
" If negro slaves be well fed, properly clothed, comfortably lodged, not over worked, and duly taken care of when sick, the planter's humanity will, in " a few years, be amply rewarded by a valuable " increase in his property, and will need no further " supply in the manner now so justly condemned,"	316 —	see 92		
" The planters could do without fresh supplies if they " chose, and the slave trade is totally unnecessary,"	457, 474			
" The political necessity of the trade for the supply of " the West-Indies with negroes," considered,	92, 96			
" The planter has but to improve his culture, lessen " human labour, and the progeny of the present " blacks in our colonies, will answer every purpose " of working West-India estates,"	474			

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GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SLAVES.

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The slaves are "properly clothed. They are much " better fed than the common labourers in England, " and they have, all of them, small cottages of " their own, kept very clean and neat,"	453			
" The negroes are not over-worked in any respect,"	454			
" They have appeared to me to be so happy at times, " when I have been very miserable myself, that I " have very often wished myself in their situation,"	ib.			
" They seem to me to be much happier than the poor " people in this country,"	ib.			
" The negro slave is not so well off as the single men," in this country, " who will work for their own " support; but he is better off than the labouring " man who has a family,"	288			
" Thousands of objects in Great Britain, miserable " indeed, comparatively speaking, with respect to " the generality of slaves in Jamaica,"	94			
Were freedom offered to the slaves, not one in fifty would accept it,	93			
" Slaves were frequently ill fed, worked more than they " could bear, and punished beyond what their " offences seemed to require, yet there were many " humane masters,"	456			
" It is to be apprehended that humanity, even when aided " by so powerful an auxiliary as self-interest, too fre- " quently gives way, in sordid minds, to cruelty and " oppression,"	316			
" Slaves are liable to suffer much abuse and ill treatment " from an oppressive governor or master, without " any legal remedy or protection," and " to be hard " worked, badly fed and clothed, notwithstanding " any provisions hitherto made to the contrary,"	434			
" In our West-India islands, the treatment of the slaves " is more severe than either in the French or " Danish islands. Their condition is beyond com- " parison worse than that of the poorest labourers, " or farmers servants in Scotland.—No description " of the misery and wretchedness of slaves can equal " the reality, notwithstanding some masters may be " said, comparatively, to be humane, and some " slaves happy,"	464			
" It is astonishing that any man will presume to affirm, " that the negroes are better treated than the " peasantry in England. The real fact is, that the " first sentiment entertained by a stranger of a set " or gang of negroes going to work, or at work, " is neither more nor less than of a drove of cattle " going to Smithfield market, or cattle working " under unmerciful drivers,"	466			

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" To talk of happiness, which depends on the will or " caprice of another, is a misapplication of the " term. Those who think thus of their state, should " see their allowance of food distributed, should " follow them into the field, attend the calling of " the list, the examination of their bundles of grass, " and observe the application of the driver's whip. " They should enter the hospital, inquire into the " nature and cause of their ailments, and remark " how they are attended, nursed, and supported " under them. He must not take his examples " from a parcel of idle domesticks, among whom " his presence has made a holiday,"	462			
The slaves in St. Kitt's generally hardly treated, very much oppressed by labour, flogged very cruelly for not picking grass enough, cutting a cane, or for not being able to keep up with the rest,	463, 465			
" Slavery necessarily requires a degree of cruelty, as " without it slaves cannot be prevailed on to work, " and the practice seems to correspond with this " idea,"	463			
" There are many circumstances attending the slave- " trade, and the treatment of slaves in the West- " India Colonies, which call aloud for reformation,"	434			
WHETHER WEST-INDIAN ESTATES COULD BE CULTI- VATED BY EUROPEANS AND FREE NEGROES?				
Europeans could not cultivate the land in the West- Indies,	307, 341, 360, 452	449	225, 306, 353, 381, 419, 431.	
Their inaptitude to this labour established by the de- structive drudgery of the seamen,	282			
Free negroes would not perform it, being proud and indolent,	307, 341	suppl. 10, 30	225, 306, 353, 381, 383, 419, 431, sup. 19, 23	
The daily earnings of negro slaves far below 1s. West-India estates could not bear the expense of hired labour,	341 341, 353, 360	474		
" If the cultivation could be performed by negroes work- " ing as day-labourers, it would be much more to " the interest of the planter,"			306	
" Compare their work with that of a sailor belonging " to a merchant-ship, in loading and unloading, " and the latter will be found to do as much work " in a day as the former in a week,"	454, see 368			
" The fact is, that white handicraftsmen now labour " more hardly in the West-Indies than, with " proper management, it is necessary for slaves to " do, in the cultivation of the sugar-cane,"	460			

SLAVES, IN THE WEST-INDIES.

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" It would be very possible to cultivate canes by negroes " gradually rendered free;—and Europeans, inured " to the common labour of digging and carrying " burdens, (whose pride was not to be excited and " inflated by seeing a condition of men legally un- " protected and too much below them) might also " cultivate those lands very well, especially for " cotton," " Probably free negroes do not offer themselves to work " in the field, mixed with plantation slaves; because " knowing themselves to be either negroes, or the " descendants of negroes, legally exposed to any " violence which an angry overseer might commit " against them with impunity, they prudently em- " ploy themselves in other ways," " Sugar estates can be worked cheaper by free persons " than by slaves,"	supplement 30 suppl. 33 474			
VALUE OF SLAVES—THEIR PROPORTION TO PRODUCE AND LANDS CULTIVATED.—SOIL, PRODUCE, AND PROFITS OF WEST-INDIAN ESTATES.				
The average value of a country-born negro man and woman, and of an imported negro man and woman, in the different islands,	221, 302, 338, 352, 359, 377, 414, 430, 441, 448, sup. 19, 29			
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The produce of the islands has increased, in proportion to the increased number of slaves,	93, 222, 303, 415, sup. 338, 340, 359, 19 377, 415, 430, 448, suppl. 19			
The average annual produce of Jamaica is half an hoghead of sugar per acre,			— 223	
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The expenses of small plantations greater, in proportion, than those of large ones,	433			
The Jamaica planter makes not more than four per cent. on his capital,	805		— 229	
— not more than 3 per cent.			— 355	
— not 3½ per cent. for the last seven years,			— 388	
Grenada, Antigua, and other islands 5 per cent.	ib.		— lib.	

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Antigua, at the most, not more than six per cent.	348			
St. Kitt's, perhaps, 6 per cent. on the most fruitful estates; since 1782, not 5 per cent.	388	—	388, 389	
" Very few sugar estates, when loaded with a very heavy debt, have been known to get rid of such debt.	389, see 461			
" Many proprietors have been obliged to abandon their estates and buildings,"				
The daily earnings of a slave fall far below 1s.				
" The annual value of a slave's labour exceeds not £.8 or £.10,"	341			
A prudent planter will make more when living on his estate, than when living in Great Britain,	461			
" If a planter resides on his estate, his nett income is £.10 per hoghead, and if he resides in England,	229, 355, 362, suppl. 23, 33	—	314, 345, 425	388, 425
" £.8 per hoghead,"	362			
" If we judge from experience, and the common conduct of managers, in the absence of the proprietor," an estate yields not half as much when the owner is absent, as when living on the spot,	425			
" Although 300 negroes, on a plantation, being examined, might discover many frauds, practised in their full view, and in the execution whereof they may have been commanded to assist, yet the happy effect of this law," (of Barbadoes, No. 138, Clause 8, which disannuls negro evidence against whites) " is to render them effectually blind, deaf, and dumb,"	suppl. 33			
" While by imprudent exertions on sugar plantations there might have been a visible increase of crop, perhaps to £.400 or £.500 annual value, there was, at the same time, an annual decrease of working negroes to more than double that value,"	ib. 32			

IMPROVEMENTS IN WEST-INDIA MANAGEMENT.

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" In some places where ploughs have been tried and laid by again, experience, judgment, and practical knowledge, were not always assisting in the operations,"	suppl. 32			
" Experiments have not had sufficient or fair trials, from the want of proper implements suitable to the different soils and situations, and from the want of intelligent labourers. This matter has been given up on slight investigation,"	384			
Ploughs common in the French islands,	423			
— very commonly, though not universally used in Jamaica: the use of them increasing daily,	227			
Oxen and horses are used in ploughing and harrowing cane land in Jamaica,	225, 384	—	383	

IMPROVEMENTS IN WEST-INDIA MANAGEMENT	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
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But could not be substituted for that of slaves in holing } and dunging cane land, —	ib.			
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The number of cattle could be increased,	225, 421	308, 353, 342 361		
— and more employed in carriage, which would ease } the negroes greatly, —	422, suppl. 11			
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European implements of husbandry would lighten the } labour of slaves, —	422	450	432	384
— and would improve the soil much,	ib.			
"It is a rule never to do that by slaves which cattle can } "accomplish," —	225, 342, 361, 383, 421, 431			
Canes might be planted in trenches by the plough, and } thereby save 3/4. or 3/4. 10s. for hand-holing,	suppl. 31			
Mr. A — increased his produce from 115 to 253 } tiers by the plough, —	284			
— he never found the land too dry for the plough, } though his estates lie low and dry,	ib.			
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East-Indian sugar better and cheaper than that produced } in our islands,	ib.			
— and cultivated by free people,	ib.			
Improved manner of conducting a sugar estate near Batavia,	ib.			
The East-India planter knows to a certainty what the } produce will cost him. He has no permanent and } unnecessary expense,	ib.			
Clayed sugar, equal to the best from the West-Indies, } sold at 18s. sterling per 133½ lb.	ib.			
Common labour from 9d. to 10d. per day,	ib.			

MANAGEMENT OF SUGAR ESTATES IN THE EAST-INDIES.

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Arrack sold at Batavia, at about 8 <i>d.</i> per gallon.—Proof about five-tenths,	ib.			
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Canes planted and weeded by the plough,	ib.			
—earthed up by the plough, and an instrument made for that purpose,	ib.			
With this instrument, two people will earth up more canes than ten with hoes,	ib.			
Canes in India much higher earthed than in the West-Indies,	ib.			
Improved method of boiling sugar at Batavia,	ib.			
Claying of sugar is as in the West-Indies,	ib.			
Mode of preparing the cane-trash for fuel,	ib.			
The culture of the cane in the West-Indies is in its first and unimproved state,	ib.			
The hoe a very bad instrument,	ib.			
"The West-India planter, for his own interest, should give more labour to beasts and less to man,"	ib.			
"The custom of making a hard worked negro provide a bundle of grass twice a day should be abolished; and, in short a total change take place of that miserable management our West-India islands are now under,"	ib.			
"I do suppose our possessions in the sugar islands might be better worked than they now are, by two-thirds or indeed one-half of the present force employed,"	474, see 463			
"I have stated, with the strictest veracity, a plain matter of fact, That sugar estates can be worked cheaper by free persons than by slaves,"	474, see suppl. 30			

ENGLISH SLAVE TRADE, AND THE CONSEQUENCES APPREHENDED FROM ITS ABOLITION.

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—"there are, in that trade, persons who are cal-	122
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of the proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the African trade,	105, et seq.			
"The Committee of the Assembly of Jamaica, in their report of the 16th of October, 1788, are of opinion, that the principle of the said Act of the British parliament" (for providing temporary regulations for the slave trade) "is founded in justice, humanity, and necessity, and must ultimately prove highly beneficial to the sugar colonies, inasmuch as it is notorious that vessels have been frequently crowded with a greater number of negroes than they ought in prudence to have contained,"	266, see 79			
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The abolition would bear peculiarly hard on those who have bought wood-lands in the islands,	225			
Planters expect compensation for the losses they would sustain from the abolition,	272, 348			
"Except in a few instances, the slaves, on the plantations will, in a given number of years, be totally extirpated, without importations from Africa,"	345	316		
"Would involve the sugar islands in one common ruin,"	348, see 93			

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ADVANTAGES ENJOYED BY FRENCH PLANTERS.

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French planter raises cattle, horses, &c. sufficient for his own consumption, —	819			
Those in St. Domingo buy them very cheap from the Spaniards in the same island, —	803			
French colonies produce mill-timber, which is an expensive article to the English, —	820			
Mason work, mill-work, &c. cheaper in the French than the English colonies, —	ib.			
Iron work, copper, &c. imported cheaper from France than England, —	ib.			
Lumber bought cheaper by the French than the English, —	803, 806, 814, 820, 821, 827, 820, 824			
English buildings and utensils superior to the French, —	818, 821, 824, 827		806	
English planter cultivates his land better and at more expense than the French, —	824, 825	825		
— feeds and clothes his slaves better than a Frenchman, —	804	827		
— and exacts less labour from them, —	804		813	
One negro in St. Domingo raises as much sugar as three in Jamaica, —	811			
French slaves more constant and attentive than the English, —			822	
The French require not so many slaves to the same quantity of land, as the English, —	804, 806			
— water their lands, the English do not, —	814			
— plant such articles as suit the soil: the English chiefly plant canes, —	814, 821			
— import few provisions. The English almost all they use —	825, 826	806		813
— require fewer new negroes than the English, —	825			
— “because the owners live on their estates, and do not, like the English, commit them to “managers,” —	820, see 827			
The British planter is not satisfied with the slow and “frugal progress of the French planter,” —	827			
French planter “habituated to a plan of oeconomy altogether unknown to the English settler,” —	803			
Charges on a Jamaica estate nearly double of what they were 30 years ago, —	819, 820, 824, 826			
French can send their sugar cheaper to Europe than the English, —	803			
Price of French sugars has advanced since 1784, —	803, 826	824		
French insurance lower than English, —	808			
Difficult to say whether French or English insurance is cheapest, —	814, 820			
English planter pays 4½ per cent. on his produce, —				

ADVANTAGES ENJOYED BY FRENCH PLANTERS.	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
French planter pays no taxes or duties, except a small poll tax, and the <i>Droit d'Octroi</i> , or about 2 per cent. on goods exported,	814, 819,			
" The exactions in the French ports greatly exceed all " fees and expenses paid in our ports, by law,"	824			
Account of duties and imposts in France and the French sugar colonies,	852			
French King's arret converting into bounties and premiums, the exemption from half the duties, granted to the importers of produce for the purchase of negroes,	856			
The French <i>code noir</i> ,	859			
Edict for establishing a supreme council and four royal jurisdictions in St. Domingo,	865			
" His most Christian Majesty advised to distinguish honourably, those planters who treat their slaves humanely,"	852			
" The French islands are equally healthy, and the negroes as well, if not better, treated than the English."	825	825		
The French require not a greater proportion of new negroes, to keep up their stock than the English,		825	822, 825	
_____ require large supplies of new negroes, for settling new lands, and extending their culture,			827	
" The French colonial trade is totally different from " that of Great Britain, and, as it should seem, " carried on more with a view to the interest of " of the European merchant than of the planter,"			822	
The French West-India trade is " the principal source " of their naval power,"	455		819	
It has prodigiously increased, at least one-fourth more, " and the reason is, the French have been increasing their plantations in every island, particularly in St. Domingo,"	ib.			
Their ships are much larger than our's, and carry infinitely more men in proportion, it is supposed double the number,	ib. see 824			
_____ and navigated at more expense than English ships,	824			
French freight higher than English,	{ 806, 822, 824, 826, 854		827	
_____ about ninepence sterling per cwt. higher,	826			
_____ about twelve per cent. higher,	ib.			
_____ about one seventh part higher,	854			
Price of new negroes greater in the French than the English islands	{ 803, 806, 811, 824, 827, 854	806, 815	813	
" The English planter, in general, makes more of his " land and negroes, than a Frenchman, and with " less labour,"	827			
" In Jamaica, Grenada, &c. the price of sugar is always " 15 or 20 per cent. higher than at St. Domingo,"	804, see 826			
Price of sugars, for forty years past, has been greater in England, than foreign markets,	819, 820			

SPANISH SLAVE-TRADE AND SLAVERY.

	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
<i>Affiento</i> contract for furnishing the Spanish colonies with negroes,	866			
Contract of the Philippine Company for ditto,	ib.			
Contracts of Mr. Barry and Messrs. Baker and Dawson for ditto,	ib.			
Mr. Dawson's own account of his contract. No proportion of males and females and children stipulated; nor age and size. His new contract; two-thirds to be males, and one-third females. Their prices. Mr. D. invited to settle in Spain. The old contract afforded not a reasonable profit; but he thinks the new one will be lucrative,	868			
The Spaniards do not carry on the slave-trade themselves, — but are making preparations for it. Spanish merchants come to England to make inquiries about it.	866, 868			
Their plan for carrying it on,	869			
Order of his Catholick majesty respecting it,	870			
50,000 field negroes in Cuba. 20,000 free negroes in the city of Havannah alone,	867			
A Spanish slave, when ill treated, may insist on being transferred to another master,	ib.			
A Spanish slave, who is able to purchase his manumission, may demand it from his master,	ib.			
The Spaniards treat their slaves with much humanity. They teach their domesticks to read and write, and instruct them in religion,	866			
Yet the labour of their field-negroes is hard, and their mortality considerable,	867			

PORTUGUEZE SLAVE-TRADE AND SLAVERY.

The Portuguese were early acquainted with Tombuto and Ghenni. Hence the name <i>Guinea</i> ,	876			
Export annually 8000 slaves,			56	
— about 20,000 slaves from the different settlements in Africa. Their prices on the coast,	831, 834			
Number of slaves imported into the Brazils	834			
Goa supplied with slaves from Rio de Senna and Mosambique,	832, 834		78	
Goods sent to Africa are Portuguese, East India, English, Venetian, rum, tobacco, &c.	832			
One yearly cargo of wax, ivory, &c. brought from Africa to Lisbon,	ib.			
Portuguese factors resort to the African fairs for slaves,	833			

PORTUGUEZE SLAVE-TRADE AND SLAVERY.

	Affirmed page of the Report.	Denied Page	Believed page.	Doubted page.
Negroes, under government of the Portuguese, in Africa, from Loango to Benguela, are not sent to the Brazils, except for crimes, —	833			
Portuguese slaves at Angola, their treatment, —	ib.			
Portuguese have cleared and cultivated the country round Angola, and rendered it healthy. Attempted to work the excellent iron mines there, —	832			
Slaves bought at Angola, baptized before they are sent on board, —	ib.			
Missionaries well received and respected at Congo, —	ib.			
Slaves are collected, and ready to be taken on board, as soon as the ships arrive from Lisbon, —	833			
Portuguese slave-ships worse constructed than the English, —	120			
Regulations of the Portuguese government for the number of slaves to be taken on board, —	833			
Customary for vessels of 200 tons, to carry only 200 slaves, —	ib.			
Their ships manned with black sailors, "which is a great comfort to the negroes, who have in abhorrence the white men," —	ib.			
A sailor, to every fifteen slaves, who is allowed a premium for every slave that arrives alive, —	883, 835			
Negros Ladinos selected to converse with the slaves on the voyage, and to allay their fears, —	835			
Few, or none of the slaves die on the passage, —	834			
Duty, freight, regulations respecting the Portuguese slave-trade and slavery, —	835			
Abstract of the Portuguese <i>Diretorio</i> , —	836			
Prices of, and duties on slaves in the Brazils, —	833			
Slaves very well treated in the Brazils, —	ib.			
In some parts of the Brazils one day, in others two days, in the week, allowed them, besides Sundays, —	833, 835			
"As the laws protect the slaves from any punishment from their masters, they are therefore, it is imagined, more humanely treated than those of the other European settlements," —	834			
"All slaves in Portugal that shall be born after the date of this law (16th Jan. 1773) shall be free, and they shall be capable of receiving offices, honours and dignities," —	836			
"The maintenance and clothing of a slave in the Brazils is supposed to stand his master in about 6d per day; yet, notwithstanding, it is the opinion of a person experienced in the slave trade, and well informed in the management of them, that, if means could be found to keep up the number of negroes in the colonies, and let them be perfectly free, the cultivation would be carried on cheaper," —	834			

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Decrease of the Dutch slaves 5 per cent. per annum,	ib.			
No missionaries have been sent from Holland to Africa. Moravians at Surinam,	ib.			
Dutch attempt to cultivate cotton in Africa,	ib.			
Dutch slaves exempted from labour on Sundays, and high festivals,	ib.			
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Dutch planters petition for the importation of slaves,	842, 844			
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Danish slaves were severely treated 30 years ago,	ib.			
But, since the Moravians have been established in Santa Cruz, have been more humanely treated,	ib.			
Good effects of the Moravian missions,	ib.			
Converted slaves better than the rest, as they behave better,	ib.			
The masters are glad to have them attend the Moravians,	ib.			
They are punished for being absent at muster, and for not picking grass enough,	ib.			
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— not benefited by Great-Britain's superior share in the slave trade,	96			
Export-trade of sugar now engrossed by France,	ib.			
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— yet not hurtful to their interests,	ib.			
"Numbers of the planters are really in a very little better situation than nominal proprietors,"	93			

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Loss of seamen in the wood-trade, only half the loss in slave trade,	152			
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— appointed to trade by the king of Dahomy,	45			
" A proposal was made to General R—, by an English " merchant, to invite a number of negroes to an " entertainment, and then send them on board " some ship and sell them,	27			
Governor Wall, a great slave-merchant,	28			
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ENGLISH SLAVE-SHIPS.

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Not room enough for a ventilator, —	115			
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Slaves apartments kept very clean, daily scraped and washed with vinegar, and fumigated, &c. }	116, 119, 121, 123			
Frigate-built, generally, —	203			
Between decks 5½ feet, with a platform, —	137			
— rather more than 4 feet, with a platform, —	139			
" No slave whatever has room to turn himself when the " Cargo is completed, — }	137			
If a ton were allowed to each slave there would be ample room for a ventilator, and every other accommodation, — — — }	115			
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SEAMEN, THEIR TREATMENT IN THE ENGLISH
SLAVE-TRADE.

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— their great mortality and its causes,	{ 115, 116, 120, 121, 124			
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2. " They are sometimes sent away from the ship for " weeks together, and this in an open boat." — — — — —	{ 141, see 115, 118, 187			
3. Bad accommodations on board, — — — — —	115			
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The sick are not allowed to go between decks, — — — — —	128, 138, 140			
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Hence their bread dissolved by the rain, — — — — —	128, 135			
One chest allowed to four or five men, — — — — —	140			
4. Want of provisions and water, — — — — —	{ 115, 129, 138, 118 139, 141			
Their food always salt and of an inferior quality,	141			
Allowance on the coast 3 lb. and 4 lb. and 5 lb. of bread per week, and each day 4½ ounces (when boiled) of wretched pork or beef, — — — — —	{ 127, 138			
No spirits allowed them, — — — — —	128, 138, 139			
" Impossible for any tongue to describe the mis- " reries of the seamen, in consequence of the " want of provisions," — — — — —	{ 128, see 129, 130, 135			
Die for want of proper diet and support, — — — — —	129			
The sick have no necessaries allowed them. Their provisions stopped. — Captain's maxim, " No " work, no victuals," — — — — —	{ 128, see 138, 140			
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— a particular account of their mortality in the slave-trade, and other trades, and men of war, —	144			
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— and blindness, —	154, 161			
— and Guinea worms, —	120, 142			
— many with sore legs, —	161			
— set adrift in the West Indies, —	{ 138, 140, 317, 434, 457			
— 1500 or 1600 set adrift annually, —	154			
— “such as are lame or sick permitted to go on shore, and, if they should stay more than 48 hours, they are refused admittance on board. This is the method taken by the Guinea captains to get rid of an ulcerated and infectious crew,” —	138, see 140			
— beg their bread in the West-Indies, under the name of wharfingers, —	139, 140, 196			
— some taken in and cured by the negro women, —	139			
— others die, in the greatest misery, and are buried, out of charity, by the same women, —	139, 196			
— others die in hospitals in the West-Indies and in England, —	154			
— bred in other trades, and destroyed in the slave-trade, —	153			
— more disabled in the slave trade than in any other tropical trade —	161			
— more seamen destroyed, in one year, in the slave-trade, than in two years, in all the other British trades, —	155			
— the proportion lost is 7 in 38, —	142			
— the loss of 4080 seamen accounted for, —	ibid.			
— 15 seamen, at an average, lost in every voyage of every slave vessel, —	155			
— the slave vessels of Liverpool alone have lost 15,165 seamen since 1771, —	ibid.			
— 31 blind seamen have been admitted in the last forty years into the Liverpool hospital, from the slave-trade, — only 2 from all other trades, —	188			

SEAMEN, THEIR TREATMENT IN THE ENGLISH SLAVE-TRADE.

SEAMEN, THEIR TREATMENT IN THE ENGLISH SLAVE-TRADE.	Affirmed page of the Report	Denied page	Believed page	Doubted page
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— 29 seamen, with sore legs, admitted, 8 of them from slave ships, — —	202			
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— the grave of our seamen, —	{ 138, 141, 317, 434			
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“ Your Lordship is perfectly informed of the nefarious “ practices of the African trade, and the cruel “ manner in which the greater number of the masters “ treat their seamen. As soon as they come among “ the islands the masters quarrel with their seamen, “ upon the most frivolous pretences, and turn them “ on shore on the first island they stop at. Sorry “ am I to say, that many of these valuable subjects “ are, from sickness and the dire necessity of en- “ tering into foreign employ, for maintenance, lost “ to the British nation, — —	317			

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A B R I D G E M E N T

OF SUCH OF THE

S L A V E - L A W S,

(Stated at large in the Report of His Majesty's Privy Council)

AS MORE IMMEDIATELY RELATE

To the TREATMENT of the SLAVES.

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JAMAICA, 1788.
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Sale of New Negroes.

Clause 76.—Merchants, &c. not to sell slaves on board ships, but on shore, under the penalty of 100l.; taking care, as far as possible, not to separate relations, — page of the report, 513

Slaves going abroad without Tickets.

Penalty 40s.
39 lashes.
Penalty 5l.

Cl. 15.—Owners, &c. not to suffer their slaves to go out of the plantations (except on Sundays) without tickets, under the penalty of 40s. for each. If, without the owner's knowledge, the slave to receive 39 lashes, by order of a justice, who, on refusing or neglecting this duty, forfeits 5l. page 498

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Slaves going abroad without Tickets.*

BARBADOES, 1688.
Penalty 2 s. 6 d.
Whipping.
Penalty 10 s.

Whipping.

1762.

Whipping.
Whipper's fee.

1767.

Reward 2 s. 6 d.
Whipping.

ANTIGUA, 1702.
Penalty 3 s.

MONTserrat, 1736.
Penalty 40 s.
39 lashes.—Reward 6 s.
1693.
Penalty 300 lb. sugar.
Whipping.

NEVIS, 1737.

40 lashes.
Penalty 6 l.

Whipping.

St. CHRISTOPHER, 1722
20 lashes.
Penalty 12 s.

No. 329, Cl. 1.—Owners, &c. suffering their slaves to go out of the plantations, without tickets, to forfeit 2 s. 6 d. sterling for each. Waiting-men, with liveries, are excepted. Owners, &c. to whip strange negroes, found on their plantations, without tickets, or forfeit 10 s. page 542

Cl. 2.—Owners, &c. to take up negroes, out of their master's plantations, without tickets, especially on Sundays, to whip them and detain them, till the owners pay 2 s 6 d. for each, page 542

No. 227, Cl. 6.—Constable and watch to take up all slaves, within the hours of nine at night and five in the morning, seen in the streets, and unable to give a good reason for their being out, and to secure them, in the cage, to be punished by order of a justice. If they are whipped, the owner to pay the whipper and the cage-keeper 15 d. each, page 545

Clause 1.—The preamble states, that malicious persons, under colour of the Act of 1688, had made it their practice to apprehend and correct slaves, whom they knew to be out on their owner's business, merely because they had no tickets, which practice "being very prejudicial and injurious to the owners of slaves," it is enacted, That a white person apprehending a slave, is to carry him before a justice, and make oath, that he saw him have no ticket, &c. The justice to summon the owner, who is to pay the apprehender 2 s. 6 d. The slave to be moderately whipt, by order of the justice. This act not to extend to owners and overseers taking up slaves at unlawful meetings, carrying weapons, &c. Suppl. 40

No. 130, Cl. 1.—No person to permit slaves to go without ticket or white person, on Sunday on penalty of 3 s. page 557

No. 112, Cl. 3.—Constables, under the penalty of 40 s. currency, to take up and whip, not exceeding 39 lashes, slaves coming to town on Sunday, without tickets. To receive from the publick 6 s. for each, page 569

No. 36, Cl. 3.—No owner, &c. to allow a slave to leave the plantation, on Sunday, without a ticket, on penalty of 300 lb. sugar: The owner of the plantation where such slave is found, to whip him, or forfeit 300 lb. sugar, ibid.

No. 111, Cl. 8.—Slaves coming to the island from St. Christopher's, on Sundays, &c. in bark-logs, &c. without a white man, to be whipped, by order of the Provost Marshal, not exceeding 40 lashes, and imprisoned till the owner pay 6 l. currency for each, to the person who may apprehend them, besides gaol-fees. If the owner be not known, the slaves to remain in gaol three months, and then be sold at outcry, for fines and charges, the overplus to the treasurer, who is to pay it to the owner whenever he shall appear, page 582

Cl. 9.—Any slave going from this island, without a white man, to be whipped, by order of any magistrate. Any slave presuming to be the owner of any barklog, &c. to be whipped, and the barklog, &c. burnt, by order of any justice, ibid.

No. 52, Cl. 12—Slaves not to be permitted to go out of a plantation without tickets, (except waiting-men). An owner, not punishing a slave found on his plantation, without a ticket, with whipping, not exceeding 20 lashes, to forfeit 12 s. currency, page 588

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Slaves going Abroad without Tickets.*

St. CHRISTOPHER, 1722	No. 52, Cl. 13.—Any white or free person, finding a slave out of his owner's plantation, at any time, especially Sundays, &c. without a ticket, &c. may whip him, as aforesaid,	Page of the Report, 588
Whipping.		
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.	Cl. 18.—No slaves (except those appointed to attend their owner's persons) to go out of their owner's plantations, without tickets, on pain of receiving 12 lashes,	page 601
12 lashes.		
St. VINCENT, 1767.	Cl. 39.—Owners not to allow their slaves to leave their estates on Sundays or holidays, without a ticket, and to whip (not exceeding 20 stripes) such as may be found on their plantations, under penalty of 5l.	page 641
20 lashes		
Penalty 5l.	Cl. 40.—Slaves, without tickets, found out of their owner's plantations, may be apprehended by any free person, and whipped, as aforesaid,	ibid.
Whipping.		

Slaves assembling,—beating Drums,—having Fire Arms, &c.

JAMAICA, 1788.	Cl. 19.—Owners, &c. suffering negroes to assemble, and beat their military drums, blow horns, &c. to forfeit 50l. to the publick,	page 498
Penalty 50l.	Cl. 20.—Officers civil and military, impowered and required to enter any plantation, to suppress unlawful drummings, &c.	ibid.
6 months imprisonment.	Cl. 21.—Overseers, &c. offending herein, to suffer 6 months imprisonment. Slaves of one plantation only, may divert themselves, so they do not use drums, &c.	ibid.
Whipping.	Cl. 22.—Slaves not to carry fire-arms, &c. on pain of whipping, at the discretion of two Justices, or hard labour in the workhouse for 6 months, unless he has his owner's ticket. No ticket to be good for more than 14 days,	ibid.
6 months hard labour.	Cl. 75.—Slaves not to hunt cattle, &c. with guns, &c. (unless along with his owner, &c. or with a ticket) on pain of such punishment as two justices may think fit,	page 499
Punishment at discretion of 2 Justices.		
BARBADOES, 1688.	No. 329, Cl. 2.—Any slave, though with a ticket, if armed with a club, &c. to be whipped by any master or other person whatsoever, and detained till the owner pay 2s. 6d. Whoever suffers his negroes to beat drums, &c. or strange negroes to have meetings on his plantation, to forfeit 50s. sterling for each offence,	page 542
Whipping.		
Penalty 2s. 6d.		
Penalty 50s.		
ANTIGUA, 1723.	Cl. 15.—Twenty pounds penalty on the master, &c. of a plantation suffering a drum to be beat, &c. by his slaves,	ibid.
Penalty 20l.	No. 176, Cl. 30.—Justices to order constables to attend with officer and soldiers of militia, to disperse negroes, if above 10 together, on Saturday afternoons or Sundays,	page 556
Penalty 20s.	Cl. 31.—House-keeper to attend, or send a man armed, or pay 20s. currency. Constable to make proclamation three times, to disperse tumultuous slaves, &c. If they refuse to disperse, may seize one or more of them, to be whipped at a justice's discretion. On contempt of proclamation he may fire and kill slaves, to be paid for by the publick,	ibid.
Whipping.	Cl. 35.—Arms in custody of a slave seizable, and forfeited to the seizer. Redeemable if there was a ticket, or carrying to exercise,	page 557
Death.	Cl. 36.—Ten pounds penalty on persons selling fire-arms, &c. to a slave, ibid.	
Penalty 10l.		

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Slaves assembling,—beating Drums,—having Fire Arms, &c.*

MONTSEERAT, 1736. Penalty 20l. 1693.	No. 112, Cl. 4.—Twenty pounds penalty on owners, &c. suffering their negroes to beat drums, &c. — page 571 No. 36, Cl. 4.—Owners, &c. once a month, to search their negro-houses for, and to seize clubs, &c. — ibid.
NEVIS, 1717. Penalty 3l. 1737. Penalty 5l. Whipping.	No. 81, Cl. 7.—Three pounds currency penalty on persons suffering slaves to beat drums, &c. on their plantations, — page 581 No. 111, Cl. 3.—Masters, &c. suffering negroes to feast or beat drums on their plantations, to forfeit 5l currency, half to the informer, half to the poor. Slaves making such feasts, to be whipped, by order of a justice, ibid.
St. CHRISTOPHER, 1722 Penalty 20s.	No. 92, Cl. 14.—Twenty pounds currency penalty on masters, &c. suffering slaves to blow horns, &c. or allowing any meeting of strange negroes on their plantations, — page 588 Cl. 15.—Masters, &c. on penalty of 20s currency, to search their negro houses once a fortnight, for weapons, &c. — page 592
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783. Penalty 20l. Penalty 5l. 39 lashes. Penalty 30s. Penalty 10l. to 50l. Whipping.	Cl. 19.—Owners, &c. not to suffer slaves to beat drums, &c. or make great feasts or meetings of strange negroes in their plantations, on penalty of 20l. currency, half to the informer, half to the publick, — page 600 Cl. 20.—Owners, &c. to search their negro-houses once in three months, for weapons, &c. under the penalty of 5l. currency, — ibid. Cl. 15.—Slaves not to carry weapons without a ticket, &c. on pain of receiving 39 lashes, or such other punishment as the justice shall think fit: or the owner to pay 30s. and the weapons to be forfeited. Redeemable, on the oath of the owner, &c. that the slave was carrying them to or from the rendezvous for publick duty, — page 601 Cl. 16.—Offensive weapons not to be given to slaves, except to watchmen, unless by order of the commander in chief, under the penalty of, from 10l. to 50l. currency, to the publick, — ibid. Cl. 18.—Slaves out of their owners plantations without tickets, and armed with clubs, &c. to be disarmed and whipped, at the discretion of one or more justices, and sent home, — ibid.
GRENADA, 1766. Penalty 50l. Penalty 50l.	Cl. 19.—Owners, &c. suffering slaves to beat drums, &c. to forfeit 50l. currency, half to the informer, half to the publick, — page 613 Cl. 13.—Negroes, not having tickets, carrying arms, out of their owners plantations, may be taken by any person, with the arms, which shall be forfeited, — page 614 Cl. 14.—Fifty pounds penalty to the publick, on persons selling arms to negroes, without tickets, — ibid.
DOMINICA, 1788. 39 lashes Penalty 20l. Penalty 20s. to 5l.	Cl. 15.—Slaves carrying fire arms, &c. without tickets, to be whipped, by order of two or more justices, not exceeding 39 lashes, — page 628 Cl. 6.—Slaves, with leave of their owners, and the written permission of two magistrates, may dance to any instrument, till sun-set in town, and 8 at night on plantations. Owners neglecting this regulation, to forfeit any sum not exceeding 20l. and constables from 20s. to 5l. — page 632
St. VINCENT, 1767. Penalty 20l.	Cl. 8.—Owners, &c. of estates, suffering slaves to beat drums, &c. to forfeit 20l. — page 640

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.

Slaves assembling,—beating Drums,—having Fire Arms, &c.

BAHAMAS ISLANDS 1784 Whipping.	Cl. 5.—Negro &c. slaves, carrying arms, or assembling, may be disarmed by any white person, and whipped, at the discretion of a justice, page 656
Penalty 40s. Imprisonment.	Cl. 6.—Persons not to suffer such noisy assemblies, at or near their houses, under the penalty of 40s. half to the parish, half to the informer, or ten days imprisonment, — — — — — ibid.
100 lashes	Cl. 12.—Slave strolling with fire-arms, &c. forfeits the same, and shall be whipped, not exceeding 100 lashes, by order of any magistrate. On his refusing to surrender his arms, or shew his ticket (which shall not be granted for more than twelve hours) any white man may kill him.—Three pounds penalty on owners offending herein, — — — — — ibid.
Death Penalty 3l. Death.	Cl. 13.—Persons killing slaves under this act, to give information of the same on oath (also the evidence of any credible person respecting the same) to any justice, or forfeit 60l. currency, — — — — — ibid.
Penalty 60l.	Cl. 24.—Every slave found out of his cabin, between nine at night and day break, without a ticket, to be punished, at the publick whipping post, at the discretion of any magistrate, — — — — — page 657
Whipping.	
<i>Selling Rum, &c. to Slaves,—their assembling at Huckster Shops, Drinking, Fighting, Swearing, Gaming, &c.</i>	
BARBADOES, 1692. Penalty 20s.	No. 380, Cl. 1.—Persons selling rum, &c. to slaves, to forfeit 20s. sterling, half to the informer, half to the poor, — — — — — page 531
Penalty 20s.—10 lashes. Whipper's fee.	Cl. 2.—Whites buying rum for slaves, to forfeit 20s. or receive ten lashes on the bare back. The whipper to receive 15d. from the parish, page 532
1749. 39 lashes.	No. 196, Cl. 1.—Slaves fighting, swearing, &c. to be whipped by order of a justice, not exceeding 39 lashes. Punishment of women big with child may be respited. Constable may apprehend slaves so offending, without a warrant, — — — — — page 540
Whipper's fee. Penalty 5l.	Cl. 2.—Owners of slaves whipped to pay the constable and whipper their fees, not exceeding 15d. for each slave, — — — — — ibid.
	Cl. 3.—Persons screening such offenders, to forfeit 5l. for every slave secreted, half to the informer, half to the poor prisoners in gaol, — — — — — ibid.
Whipping.	Cl. 4.—Constables to prevent slaves assembling at huckster-shops, or other unlawful meetings; may take a guard to disperse them, and if resisted, may secure them, and carry them before a justice to be punished, page 541
Penalty 5l.	Cl. 5.—Persons letting to slaves any shed, room, &c. except in case of sickness, to forfeit 5l. per month for each slave, for the use of the poor prisoners in gaol, — — — — — ibid.
ANTIGUA, 1723. Whipping.	No. 176, Cl. 29.—Slaves fighting or drawing a knife, to be whipped at the discretion of a justice, — — — — — page 560
NEVIS, 1717.	No. 81, Cl. 5.—Any disorderly rout of negroes, drinking, quarrelling, or gaming, may be dispersed by any white person, page 581
Penalty 3l.	Cl. 6.—Penalty of 3l. currency for selling rum, &c. to slaves on Sunday, ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Selling Rum, &c. to Slaves—their assembling at Huckster Shops, Drinking, Fighting,
Swearing, Gaming, &c.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.
Penalty 50l. Penalty 75l.

Penalty 100l. to 200l.

Penalty 50l. to 75l.

Penalty 30l.

39 lashes.—50 lashes

Whipping.—Pillory.

Imprisonment.

GRENADA, 1766.
Penalty 10l.

St. VINCENT, 1767.
Whipping.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, 1784

Goods forfeited.

20 lashes.

Whipping.
Penalty 20l.

Whipping.

Penalty 3l.

JAMAICA, 1719.
Whipping.

Penalty 50l.

Cl. 30.—Whites suffering negroes, free or slaves, to game in their premises, to forfeit, for the first offence, 50l. currency, for the second 75l. and for every farther offence, double the last sum; and still be liable to be fined, by the sessions, in between 100l. and 200l. or to suffer imprisonment or corporal punishment. If the premises belong to a free negro, he forfeits from 50l. to 75l. currency, and every free negro present 30l. and 39 lashes for the first, and 50 lashes for every succeeding offence. Slaves gaming, to be whipped, pilloried, or imprisoned, at the discretion of the magistrate. Half the forfeitures to the informer, the other half to the publick,

page 597

Cl. 22.—Ten pounds penalty for selling rum, &c. to slaves, without permission from the owner, — page 613

Cl. 42.—Slaves fighting or drawing knives, to be publicly whipped, at the discretion of any justice, — page 643

Cl. 7.—Any white person may take from any negro, &c. spirituous liquors and dry goods, wares, &c. of any kind, if carried about for sale, and lodge them with the provost marshal to be sold; half to the seizer, half to the parish, — page 655

Cl. 8.—Any negro, &c. so offending, to receive 20 lashes, by order of any magistrate, — ibid.

Cl. 25.—Slave selling spirituous liquors to be whipped; if with the owner's knowledge, he is to pay 20l. half to the informer. Free negro, &c. for the like offence, forfeits 20l. (half to the informer) or his freedom, to the publick. Informer then to be paid 10l. by the Treasury, page 656

Cl. 26.—Slave, gaming, to be whipped, by order of a justice. Keeper of a tavern or punch-house, suffering slaves to intoxicate themselves, or to remain in his house after nine at night, to forfeit 3l. page 658

Slaves hiring themselves out,—acting as Porters,—building and hiring Huts.

No. 67, Cl. 5.—Negroes hiring themselves out to work, without consent of their owners, to be whipped at the discretion of a magistrate, page 495

Cl. 6.—states, that the letting of huts, &c. to slaves, "hath oftentimes occasioned several thefts and robberies, in order to comply with their contracts and agreements, and to save themselves from the severities of their masters and mistresses," (nay even by them encouraged thereto) "to satisfy their unreasonable demands." It is, therefore, enacted, that whoever shall let to slaves, or permit them to build huts, &c. in any towns, &c. in order to hire themselves out to work, or to carry on any trade, shop, &c. or shall employ them by the day, &c. (without consent of their owner) shall forfeit 50l. currency, half to the informer, half to the publick, page 495

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.BARBADOES, 1708.
Penalty 10l.

Penalty 10l.

1749.
Penalty 5l. per month.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.

Punishment at discretion
of a Justice.

St. VINCENT, 1767.

Penalty 5l. to 10l.

Penalty 5l.

39 lashes.

JAMAICA, 1735.
31 lashes.

31 lashes.

31 lashes.

Penalty 10l.

20 lashes.

BARBADOES, 1688.

1708.

Penalty 5l.—21 lashes.

21 lashes.

Slaves hiring themselves out—acting as Porters—building and hiring Huts.

No. 552, Cl. 7.—Owners not to permit slaves to go at large and hire themselves out, paying a sum daily, &c. under the penalty of 10l. half to the informer, half to the publick, and to give security in 100l. not to repeat the offence, ————— page 533

Cl. 8.—Persons employing slaves, without agreeing with their owners, to forfeit 10l. to the same uses, ————— ibid.

No. 196, Cl. 5.—Every person, hiring to a slave any shed, room, &c. (except in case of sickness) shall forfeit 5l. per month for every such slave, to the use of the poor prisoners in gaol. See No. 210, Cl. 2. where such are to pay half the rent, as a tax, above all other assessments, ————— page 541

Cl. 29.—Slaves not to act as porters, without badges from the treasurer, with the word PORTER, his name, &c. inscribed thereon. Regulations and wages of porters. On their refusing to attend, or to work, by the day, &c. to be punished, at the discretion of any justice, ————— page 599

Cl. 20.—Owners hiring to slaves their own time, to forfeit not less than 5l. nor more than 10l. to the informer; and persons employing slaves without consent of their owner, or paying slaves their wages, to forfeit 5l. to the informer. Slaves going about seeking work, or selling goods, without the knowledge of the owner, may be ordered 39 stripes by any justice.—Regulations respecting porters as above, ————— page 639

Slaves trading.—Trading with Slaves.—Searching Negro-Houses for stolen Goods.

No. 106, Cl. 1.—Negroes hawking or selling goods, to forfeit the same, and be whipped, by order of any justice, not exceeding 31 lashes, page 496

Cl. 2.—Provisions, fruits, fresh fish, milk, poultry, and other small stock excepted, if the slave have a ticket, ————— ibid.

Cl. 3.—Negroes not to engross plantation provisions, on pain of being whipped, by order of a justice, not exceeding 31 lashes, ————— ibid.

Cl. 4.—Nor to sell sugar or sugar canes, without a ticket, on pain of the same punishment, ————— ibid.

Cl. 5.—Persons buying sugar, rum, &c. of any slave, to forfeit 10l. for the first offence, and for the second, the like sum, and whipping, by order of a justice, not exceeding 20 lashes, ————— ibid.

Cl. 6.—Penalties to be recovered before two justices, half to the informer, half to the poor, ————— ibid.

No. 329, Cl. 4.—Suspected person to enter into recognizance not to trade with slaves. If he afterwards ship goods suspected to be stolen, to prove from whom he bought the same; otherwise his recognizance to be forfeited, ————— page 531

No. 552, Cl. 1.—No person to employ slaves to sell quick stock, corn, fruit, pulse, and other things. A white person buying such things of a slave, to forfeit 5l. to the informer, or receive 21 lashes, by order of a justice, ————— page 532

Cl. 2.—Slaves selling such things, to receive 21 lashes, by order of any justice, ————— ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments, & Penalties.

BARBADOES, 1708.

Penalty 20s. or 21 lashes
Penalty 5l. or 21 lashes.
Penalty 10l.

Goods forfeited.

Reward 5s.

Imprisonment.
Penalty 50l.
Goods forfeited.

Imprisonment.—Penalty
50l.

Penalty 5s.
Penalty 5l.
Imprisonment.

Goods forfeited.

Goods forfeited.

Slaves Trading,—Trading with Slaves,—Searching Negro Houses for stolen Goods.

- No. 552, Cl. 3.—Yet any negro may sell stock, &c. to his master, &c. or milk, horse-meat, or fire-wood to any person, ibid.
Cl. 4.—Provided he has a metal collar on his neck or leg, with his owner's name, &c. on it, ibid.
Cl. 5.—White person going with a slave to sell goods, to forfeit, for the first offence, 20s. to the informer, or receive 21 lashes, for the second 5l. or 21 lashes, ibid.
Cl. 6.—Person making such collar, without the owner's consent, to forfeit 10l. to the informer, ibid.
Cl. 10.—Clerk of the market to hire two men to take up negroes selling goods without licence or collar; to inspect dwelling-houses, shops, &c. and prosecute offenders, they taking an oath for the performance of these duties, page 533

1733. No. 164. Cl. 3.—Constables, clerks of the market, or any other person whatsoever, may apprehend negroes, in whose custody sugar-canes, sugar, rum, corn, or grain of any kind, &c. or any other goods, are found, to take such away, and carry them, with the negroes, &c. before a justice, who shall condemn such goods, to the use of the prisoners, if it doth not appear that they were delivered to the negro by the master, and with a ticket. Goods suspected to be stolen, and found in the possession of a white person to be seized, and, if it doth not appear that they were honestly come by, to be condemned, in like manner. The white person and every slave concerned to be proceeded against, as by former laws is directed. If the owner of such goods appear before the justice, they shall be restored, on his paying the seizer not above 5s. (see No. 186) Proceedings respecting stolen plate, &c. page 535

1784. Cl. 1.—On information of suspicion, sworn to before a justice, he is to grant a warrant to search for cotton or ginger, suspected to be bought of slaves. If the suspected person does not prove how he came by such cotton or ginger, he shall be presumed to have bought the same from a slave, page 538
Cl. 2.—Such cotton or ginger to be traced from person to person till the first offender be discovered, who shall suffer fine and imprisonment. The fine to be at least 50l. half to the attorney-general, half to the prosecutor, ibid.
Cl. 3.—The cotton or ginger to be forfeited, half to the constable, half to the parish, ibid.
Cl. 5.—Whites or free negroes, employing slaves, whites or free negroes, to buy cotton or ginger from slaves, to suffer 3 months imprisonment, and pay 50l. half to the prosecutor, half to the parish. Any constable or any white person may take up such slaves, &c. and carry them before a justice, ibid.
Cl. 6.—Persons refusing to assist a constable, in this duty, to forfeit 5s. or one week's imprisonment. Persons resisting him to forfeit 5l. or three months imprisonment, page 539
Cl. 7.—Tickets being sometimes forged, slaves selling cotton or ginger, with a ticket, may be carried by any constable before a justice. If the owner do not appear, on being cited, and prove his property, the cotton or ginger to be forfeited, ibid.
Cl. 8.—Any white person may carry a slave (if without a ticket) with cotton or ginger, before a justice, who shall condemn the same to the uses aforesaid, unless the slave's owner prove his property, ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments & Penalties.	<i>Slaves Trading.—Trading with Slaves.—Searching Negro Houses for stolen Goods.</i>	
BARBADOES, 1784. Penalty 50l.	No. 164, Cl. 9.—Justice failing in his duty, under this act, to forfeit 50l. to the parish, 539	
Treble Costs.	Cl. 10.—If persons, sued for any thing they may do, under this act, have a verdict found for them, they shall have treble costs, ibid.	
ANTIGUA, 1702. Punishment at discretion of Justices.	No. 130. Cl. 4.—Persons dealing with slaves, unless by the owner's leave, for sugar, or any other goods whatsoever, to be bound to the sessions, and punished as the justices shall think convenient, — page 554	
Whipping.	Cl. 5.—Negroes selling any thing after 10 o'clock on Sundays, though with a ticket, to be whipped and paid for, as runaways, ibid.	
Penalty 3l.	Cl. 20.—Persons selling rum, or dry goods, to a slave on Sunday to forfeit 3l. cur. — page 555	
1723.	No. 176, Cl. 19.—Persons bartering &c. with slaves, without a ticket (except for wood, fresh fish, ground provisions, &c.) to forfeit, for the first offence, not less than 10l. nor above 30l; for the second, not less than 30l. nor above 60l; for the third, not less than 60l. nor above 100l; and, besides, be whipped and pilloried, once or more, ibid.	
Penalties 10l. to 100l.	Cl. 20.—Buying stolen goods from slaves finable not above 100l. nor less than 20l. and imprisoned, not exceeding one year. If the offender cannot or will not pay the fine, he is to be whipped or pilloried as the court shall think fit. Second offence felony, — ibid.	
Whipping and Pillory.	Cl. 22.—The fines to be paid into the treasury, for the use of the fortifications, ibid.	
Penalty 20l. to 100l.	Cl. 23.—Finding stolen goods on any person, a misdemeanor, unless he proves how he came by them. If from a slave unknown, a general indictment, ib.	
Imprisonment.		
Whipping.—Pillory.		
MONTSERRAT, 1736. Penalty 5l.	No. 112, Cl. 2.—Any person, in the towns, buying provisions, &c. of slaves, on Sunday, or selling them rum or dry goods, on that day, to forfeit 5l. currency, — page 569	
1693.	No. 36, Cl. 4.—Owners, &c. once a month, to search their negro-houses, for clubs, &c. and stolen goods, which are to be advertised and restored to the owners; the negro in whose house any stolen flesh is found, to be whipped, and have one ear cut off, — page 571	
Whipping. One ear cut off.	Cl. 11.—Persons losing cattle, stock, or other provision, may search, without a warrant, suspected negro-houses, taking the owner, &c. along with him. Owners, &c. obstructing such search to pay the party double the value lost, — page 572	
Double damages.		
NEVIS, 1691. Pen. 500lb. sugar-1000lb	No. 12.—Persons trading with slaves to forfeit 500lb. of sugar; and if on Sunday, 1000lb. half to the informer, half to the publick, — page 579	
1737. Goods forfeited.	No. 111. Cl. 10.—No slaves to keep shops, or sell any goods, rum, &c. either for themselves or their owners, in town or country, on pain of forfeiting such goods, &c. half to the informer, half to the publick. Fresh fish, poultry, &c. excepted, — ibid.	
1739. Goods forfeited to any white person.	No. 115. Cl. 1.—Things offered for sale (except greens, herbs, &c.) under 7s. value, without a ticket, may be taken from a slave, by any white person, for his own use. If above 7s. value, the things and slave to be delivered to the provost marshal, &c. — ibid.	
Penalty 20l.	Cl. 2.—Twenty pounds currency penalty on purchasers of things sold, by a slave without a ticket, — page 580	

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments and Penalties.	<i>Slaves Trading,—Trading with Slaves,—Searching Negro Houses for stolen Goods.</i>
NEVIS, 1739. Penalty 20l. Penalty 20l. Imprisonment.	No. 115, Cl. 3.—Twenty pounds currency penalty on any person giving a slave a ticket to sell things, without his owner's knowledge, page 580 Cl. 4.—Penalty on taking any thing, except cotton, from a slave, with a ticket, 20l. currency, part to satisfy the slave, the rest to the publick, or else imprisonment for three months, — ibid. Cl. 5.—Slaves not being allowed to give evidence against whites, the person, taking any thing from a slave, with a ticket, to be put upon his oath, which if he refuse, he shall forfeit as above, — ibid. Cl. 7.—Suspected person refusing to swear that he did not buy cotton from a slave, to be subject to the same penalties as if proof had been made, ibid.
St. CHRISTOPHER, 1711 Penalty 20l. 1722.	No. 2. Cl. 3.—Persons dealing with negroes, without tickets, for sugar, &c. or for any stock or poultry whatsoever, to forfeit any sum not exceeding 20l. currency, or double the value of the goods, — page 588 No. 52. Cl. 19.—Persons buying any sugar, &c. or other goods not exceeding 20s. value, from a slave, without a ticket, declared guilty of felony, and to suffer accordingly, — ibid.
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783. Penalty 20l. Imprisonment.	Cl. 22.—Persons buying, from slaves, sugar, &c. or cattle (goats or hogs excepted) shall forfeit 20l. currency, and suffer one month's imprisonment, for the first offence; double the punishment, for the second offence, and so in proportion for each future offence, — page 598 Cl. 25.—Persons suspected of trading with slaves to enter into recognizance, with two sureties. If he be afterwards suspected, to shew how he came by the goods, or the recognizance to be forfeited, — ibid. Cl. 20.—Owners, &c. to search their negro-houses, once in three months, for stolen goods, &c. or forfeit 5l. currency, — page 600
Penalty 5l. GRENADA, 1784. Penalty 10l. to 50l.	Cl. 17.—Slaves selling sugar, &c. to be punished, at the discretion of any justice. An owner conniving at this offence, forfeits from 10l. to 50l. page 612 Cl. 18.—Slaves selling any island provisions, without a ticket, to be committed to the cage by the clerk of the market. His fees, &c. ibid.
The cage. DOMINICA, 1788. 39 lashes. Penalty 30s.	Cl. 16.—Slaves selling canes, sugar, &c. may be taken up by any white person and whipped, before two or more justices, not exceeding 39 lashes. White or free persons selling canes, to forfeit 30s.; yet slaves, with a ticket, may sell stock, &c. — page 628
St. VINCENT, 1767. Penalty 20l. Goods forfeited. Penalty 10l. to 20l. Imprisonment. Whipping, or Pillory. Penalty 5l.	Cl. 10.—Persons buying sugar, &c. (except wood, fresh fish, vegetables, &c.) from negroes, to be bound over to the sessions and fined, not exceeding 20l. or double the value of the goods, page 637 Cl. 11.—Any constable, clerk of the market, or other person whatsoever, empowered to take up negroes selling canes, sugar, &c. without a ticket. The canes, &c. to be forfeited, half to the seizer, half to the parish, ibid. Cl. 12.—Persons buying stolen goods from negroes to be prosecuted at the sessions, and fined, not exceeding 10l. nor less than 20l. and imprisoned, not exceeding one year. If unable to pay the fine, to suffer whipping or pillory. The second offence felony, — page 638 Cl. 19.—Persons employing slaves to sell goods forfeit 5l. to the informer, ibid.
BERMUDA, 1692. Penalty 10s for 1s.	Free persons trafficking with slaves, for every shilling's value, forfeit 10s. and so in proportion, to the publick, — page 651

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Slaves keeping Horses,—Stealing Cattle—Having Flesh in their Possession.*

JAMAICA, 1788.

Penalty 20l.

Penalty 20l.

Penalty 20l.

39 lashes.

Punishment at discretion
of justices.

Death.

MONTSERRAT, 1693.

Whipping.

One ear cut off.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.

- Cl. 59, 60.—Slaves not to keep horses, mules, &c. on the penalty of 20l. on their owner, &c. permitting them; half to the informer, half to the poor, page 497
- Cl. 61.—Owners, &c. when they give in an account of their slaves and stock, to make oath that none of the horses, &c. belong to slaves, on penalty of 20l. as aforesaid, ———— ibid.
- Cl. 62.—No slave to buy horses, &c. on pain of forfeiting the same. Persons selling, giving, or buying in trust, for a slave, any horse, &c. to forfeit 20l. as aforesaid, ———— ibid.
- Cl. 42.—Slave having in his possession from 5lb. to 20lb. fresh beef, veal, mutton, or goat, or the flesh of horse, mare, mule, or ass, shall be whipped by order of two justices, not exceeding 39 lashes. If above 20lb. to suffer such punishment, not extending to life or imprisonment for life, as the two justices shall think fit, ———— page 503
- Cl. 43.—A slave stealing or killing "horned cattle, sheep, goat, horse, mare, mule, or ass, with intent to steal the whole carcass of any such "horned cattle, sheep, goat, horse, mule, or ass, or any part of the flesh thereof," shall suffer death, or other punishment as the court shall think fit, ———— ibid.

- No. 36, Cl. 4.—Owners, once a month, to search their negro houses for clubs &c. "and for flesh of any sort that shall be found, the negro in whose "house it was taken, unless he or she can make it plainly appear they came "by it honestly, shall undergo a whipping, and have one of their ears cut "off," ———— page 571

- Cl. 41.—Owners or renters of slaves to take into their own possession all slaves, horses, and horned cattle, owned by their slaves. Renters to account to proprietors for the value thereof, ———— page 600

Slaves planting Cotton, Ginger, &c.

BARBADOES, 1733.

Penalty 10l. or imprisonment.

ANTIGUA, 1723.

Penalty 10l.

Goods forfeited.

MONTSERRAT, 1736.

Penalty 10l.

Penalty 5l. to 20l.

Imprisonment.

Whipping.

- No. 164, Cl. 4.—No negro allowed to plant cotton or ginger, for his own use, and, if found exposing any to sale, the goods to be deemed stolen, and the slave punished. Any person buying such goods of a slave shall be subject to the same penalties as those that buy stolen goods, &c. are by any former law. (See No. 552.) ———— page 536
- Cl. 5.—If the person seizing such goods, do not, in two days, carry them before the next justice, he shall pay any sum not above 10l. to the party grieved, and for want of effects, to be committed to gaol till paid, ———— ibid.
- No. 176, Cl. 34.—Any person suffering his slave to plant cotton, to forfeit 10l. Free person, suspected of selling cotton for a slave, examinable upon oath. On refusal, to forfeit the cotton to the informer, ———— page 556
- No. 112, Cl. 1.—Any person suffering his slave to plant cotton, indigo, ginger, coffee, or cocoa, to forfeit 10l. &c. (as in the above law of Antigua.) Any person buying from a slave any indigo, &c. to forfeit not less than 5l. nor more than 20l. or be imprisoned two months, or whipped, at the discretion of a justice. The forfeitures to the publick, ———— page 568

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Slaves planting Cotton, Ginger, &c.*

- MONTSERRAT, 1779.** No. 209, Cl. 2.—Any person suffering his slave to plant cotton, &c. forfeits 100l. currency, over and above 10l. currency imposed by a former act (see No. 112 above), ——— page 570
 Penalty 100l. Cl. 3.—Persons buying from slaves any cotton, to forfeit 100l. currency. This and the other penalties, hereby imposed, are forfeited to the publick, ——— ibid.
 Person suspected of having bought stolen cotton, or cotton planted by negroes, to prove how he came by the same, or forfeit 100l. or suffer 3 months imprisonment, ——— ibid.
- NEVIS, 1739.** No. 115, Cl. 6.—Slaves not to plant or sell cotton on any pretence. Persons buying it of them to forfeit 20l. currency. Owners, &c. suffering slaves to plant cotton, or selling cotton for them, to forfeit the same sum of 20l. ——— page 580
 Penalty 20l. Cl. 7.—Suspected person refusing to make oath before a justice that he hath not bought cotton from a slave, to forfeit the same penalties, as if proof had been made, ——— ibid.
- VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.** Cl. 23.—Persons suffering slaves to plant cotton, to forfeit 100l. for the first offence, 200l. for the second, and so in proportion for every succeeding offence, half to the informer, half to the publick, ——— page 598
 Penalty 100l. 200l. &c.
- St. VINCENT, 1767.** Cl. 22.—No slave to plant sugar, cocoa, coffee, cotton, or ginger; and, if such be exposed to sale, to be deemed stolen. Any person convicted of buying sugar, &c. of slaves, to suffer the same as those who receive stolen goods, ——— page 639
- BERMUDA, 1697.** Owners not to allow their slaves to plant tobacco, corn, potatoes, or any other provisions, for their own use, under the penalty of 100lb. of tobacco to the publick, ——— page 652
 Penalty 100lb. of tobacco. 1730. Cl. 2.—Nor suffer them to raise any stock, poultry, provisions, or other things, or to make any cloth, under the penalty of 5s. half to the informer, half to the parish. Slave to be whipped, at the justice's discretion, ——— ibid.
 Penalty 5s. Cl. 3.—Adventures brought on board of vessels, by negroes, may be seized by the captain or owner, to their own use, ——— ibid.
 Whipping.
 Goods forfeited.
- BAHAMA ISLANDS, 1784** Cl. 11.—Slaves making plantations in the remote parts of these islands, to gather in their crops, and break up such plantations, within one month, on pain of having their houses burnt and their crops and improvements destroyed. Constables and others employed in this service to receive 12s. per day from the publick, ——— page 656
 Houses to be burnt.
 Reward 12s. per day.
- JAMAICA, 1761.** No. 28, Cl. 4.—Lands, slaves, cattle, stock, money, or any other real or personal estate whatsoever, bequeathed, by a white person, to any negro, mulatto, or other person, not being his own lawful issue, born in wedlock, to go to the heir at law, and under the statute of distribution, ——— page 514

Lands, Slaves, Cattle, &c. bequeathed to Negroes, &c.—Funerals of Slaves.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Lands, Slaves, Cattle, &c. bequeathed to Negroes, &c.—Funerals of Slaves.*

JAMAICA, 1761.

- No. 28. Cl. 5.—Gifts, grants, &c. made to evade this law, either by writing or parole, declared null and void, page 514
 Cl. 6.—Trustees not allowed to demur to bills, in a court of equity, page 515
 Cl. 7.—A negro or mulatto may purchase or receive in gift effects to the value of 2000l. — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 8.—Persons resident in Great Britain excepted, for a time, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 9.—A white person may devise 2000l. only to a negro, mulatto, &c. — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 11.—Deeds, already recorded, ratified, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 12.—Persons of colour, of the fourth degree, may claim, — — — — — ibid.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.

50 lashes.

Scarfs, &c. forfeited.

- Cl. 43.—No slave to be buried after sun-set, nor in any other than a plain deal board coffin, without covering; nor shall scarfs and favours be worn at any of their funerals. The punishment for transgressing 50 lashes, and the scarfs, &c. to be forfeited, — — — — — page 605

*Slaves running away, or going off the island—Harbouring and searching for runaways—Rewards for taking them alive or dead—Taking off pothooks, &c. of runaways, &c.—Gaols, Workhouses, and Cages.*JAMAICA, 1788.
Punishment at discretion
of justices.

Reward 10s.

Penalty 5l.

Penalty 5l.

Penalty 10l.—Penalty 5l.

Freedom forfeited, or
transportation.

Penalty 10l.

Hard labour.

Penalty 20l.

Reward 5 per cent.

- Cl. 24.—Slaves harbouring runaways to be punished at the discretion of two justices, — — — — — page 499
 Cl. 25.—Any slave, found 8 miles from home, without a ticket, except on Sunday, to be deemed a runaway, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 26.—Any person taking up a runaway who has been absent 6 days, to be paid 10s. besides mile-money, by the owner, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 27.—On an owner, &c. refusing payment, the slave is to be sent to the gaol or workhouse, the keeper of which is to pay the fees, or forfeit 5l. No ticket to be granted to a slave for more than one month, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 28.—Owners, &c. under penalty of 5l. to give in to a magistrate quarterly, an account, on oath, of their runaways. The magistrate to send such account to the vestry-clerk, or forfeit 10l. The clerk, under the penalty of 5l. to enter it in a book, to be laid before the quarterly meeting of the justices and vestry, — — — — — page 500
 Cl. 32.—Free negroes, &c. forging tickets for slaves to forfeit freedom or be transported, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 33.—Whites forging such tickets, punishable at the discretion of the supreme court, or either of the assize courts, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 34.—Keepers of workhouses and gaols to advertise runaways weekly, in 3 newspapers, with their marks, &c. or forfeit 10l. for each. Their fees, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 35.—And to feed them sufficiently under the like penalty. One quart of corn daily, &c. — — — — — page 501
 Cl. 36.—If runaways are not claimed, after a year, the fees to be paid by the receiver-general. Runaways then to be worked, in chains, with the other work-house negroes. Work-house keeper may hire out runaways; the overplus over their maintenance, payable to the receiver-general. To give in annually, on oath, an account of their hire or forfeit 20l. payable as aforesaid. To have 5 per cent. on their hire, — — — — — ibid.
 Cl. 37.—If runaways die in the workhouse, the keeper to be paid by the publick, on his proving that he could not discover the owner, and that the slave was properly fed; — — — — — ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Penishments and Penalties.

JAMAICA, 1788.

Penalty 50l.

Punishment at discretion
of two justices.

Death.

Transportation.

Death.

Penalty 100l.

Imprisonment.

Penalty 50l.

5l. per annum.

Reward 20s.

BARBADOES, 1708.

Penalty 10l.

40 lashes.

1688.

Reward 10s.

Fees.

Penalty 5l.

Alive or dead.

Reward 50s.

Reward 5l.

Slaves running away or going off the Island—Harbouring and searching for Runaways—Rewards for taking them alive or dead—Taking off Potbooks, &c. of Runaways, &c.—Gaols, Workhouses, and Cages.

Cl. 38.—No gaol-keeper to work or hire out runaways, &c. under the penalty of 50l. — — — page 502

Cl. 39.—Slaves who have been two years in the island, running away for 6 months, punishable at the discretion of two justices, — — — ibid.

Cl. 64.—Slaves attempting to go off the island, or assisting others in so doing, to suffer death or such other punishment as the court of quarter sessions shall think fit, — — — ibid.

Cl. 65.—Free negroes, &c. assisting slaves to go off the island, to be transported. If they return to suffer death, — — — ibid.

Cl. 66.—Whites assisting slaves in going off the island to forfeit 100l. half to the publick, half to the prosecutor, and suffer imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, — — — page 502

Cl. 67.—Process good against assisters, whether the principals be convicted or not, — — — ibid.

Cl. 56.—Governors of workhouses may demand runaways from the provost marshal, they paying him his fees. Provost marshal, on refusal, forfeits 50l. — — — page 506

Cl. 57.—Owners of slaves, sentenced to a work-house, for more than 6 months, but not for life, to receive a sum not exceeding 5l. per annum, while the slave shall live. Owners of slaves confined for six months or under, to pay no fees, — — — ibid.

Cl. 58.—Runaways not to be committed to gaol, but to the work-houses only, — — — ibid.

Cl. 7.—Reward, not exceeding 20s. to be paid to any slave who takes up, or informs against, those who conceal runaways, — — — page 510

No. 552, Cl. 9.—Any person taking off any pot-hook, ring, or collar, from the neck or leg of a runaway slave, &c. shall forfeit 10l. to the owner. The offender, if a slave, to receive 40 lashes, — — — page 533

No. 329, Cl. 3.—Owners, &c. once a fortnight, to search their negro-houses, for runaways, &c. — — — page 542

Cl. 8.—Persons taking up runaways to receive 10s. sterling from the publick. Runaways to be kept in the cage, not in gaol, — — — page 543

Cl. 9.—The Provost Marshal to keep runaways in custody, till the owner pay the treasurer 11s. sterling, and to himself 4d. for every 24 hours. The turnkey to receive 6d. for every negro delivered, — — — ibid.

Cl. 10.—Provided the negro has been sufficiently fed, — — — ibid.

Cl. 11.—If a runaway die for want, the Provost Marshal to be responsible to the owner. If he suffer the slave to escape, to pay the treasurer 11s. sterling, and satisfy the owner. If he employ the slave out of the cage, to pay the owner 5l. — — — ibid.

Cl. 12.—Those who take up runaways to give in on oath their own names, &c. that the slave had no ticket, his mark, &c. To be entered by the treasurer, in a book, for the inspection of owners, — — — ibid.

No. 329, Cl. 21.—Any justice, constable, or captain of a company, may raise and arm 20 men to take runaways alive or dead. For every one they take alive, who has been above six months out, they shall receive 50s. sterling; if he has been above 12 months out, 5l. sterling. If he is killed in taking, 50s. sterling, — — — ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.

Slaves running away and going off the Island—Harbouring and searching for Runaways—Rewards for taking them, alive or dead—Taking off potbooks, &c. of Runaways, &c.—Gaols, Workhouses, and Cages.

BARBADOS, 1692.	No. 377.—The preamble states, that an act of the following purport had been often revived, but that, "after some negroes had suffered death for running away, was repealed, it being expected that others would have taken warning thereby, but, such is their brutish and barbarous nature, that they will not be reclaimed by any fair means." It is therefore enacted, that any negro, who has been one year in the island, and runs away 30 days, shall suffer death. The offence to be tried by two justices and 3 freeholders. The slaves value to be paid to the owner by the publick, page 544
Death.	
21 lashes.	1731. No. 161, Cl. 1.—Slaves harbouring runaways, to receive 21 lashes by order of a justice, for the first offence, and the run-away the same punishment; for the second offence 39 lashes; for the third 39 lashes, and shall be branded R on the right cheek; and, for every other offence, punished at the discretion of the justice, life and limb excepted, <i>ibid.</i>
39 lashes.	Cl. 2.—Any justice may issue his warrant to owners, &c. to search for, and apprehend, runaways, and slaves suspected of harbouring them. Person executing such warrant, may raise and arm 10 men to assist him, page 545
Brand R	Cl. 3.—But shall execute no other writ, at the same time, on penalty of 50l. half to the king, half to the person aggrieved, <i>ibid.</i>
Penalty 50l.	1739. No. 180, Cl. 4.—No person to receive the rewards for taking up runaways, unless a guard was raised, and they were apprehended with very great difficulty, <i>ibid.</i>
ANTIGUA, 1702.	No. 130, Cl. 7.—P. Marshal to receive runaways, and pay the bringer 3s. besides 9d. per mile. Runaways to be kept in prison, and a list of their names, &c. on the prison door. Provost Marshal neglecting this duty, to forfeit 5l. <i>page 557</i>
Reward 3s.	Cl. 8.—P. Marshal letting a slave escape or working him, to forfeit 50l. The same forfeiture if he die for want. His fees, <i>ibid.</i>
Penalty 5l.	No. 130, Cl. 9.—A slave lying 3 months in gaol, to be sold for the fees, &c. P. Marshal to account annually for the slaves sold, under the penalty of 20l. to the publick, <i>page 558</i>
Penalty 50l.	Cl. 10.—A person taking up a runaway, to carry him to the owner, if known, under the penalty of 40s. Owner refusing to pay 3s. besides 9d. per mile, to forfeit 40s. <i>ibid.</i>
Penalty 20l.	Cl. 11.—P. Marshal detaining a slave, on tender of fees, to forfeit 40s. <i>ibid.</i>
Penalty 40s.	Cl. 16.—A slave absenting himself 3 months, to suffer death, loss of limb, or whipping, at the discretion of two justices, <i>ibid.</i>
Penalty 40s.	1723. No. 176, Cl. 4.—Slaves, being a year on the island, and running away 3 months together, or 6 months in 2 years, adjudged felons, and shall suffer death, as such, <i>ibid.</i>
Death, loss of limb, or whipping.	Cl. 6.—If slaves run away, 10 in a gang, for 10 days, from any one plantation, the greatest offender shall suffer death, as a felon, <i>ibid.</i>
Death.	Cl. 8.—Any slave or free person killing a slave, who has been 1 year in the island, and has run away for three months, to receive 3l. currency from the publick. If taken alive and convicted, 6l. <i>page 659</i>
Alive or dead.	Cl. 9.—The owner of a slave killed in pursuit, on oath of two persons, to receive the value certified, from the publick, <i>ibid.</i>
Reward 3l.	
Reward 6l.	

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.

ANTIGUA, 1702.

Penalty 10l.

Penalty 20l.—50l.

Imprisonment.

Penalty 5l. to 10l.

Alive or dead.

Penalty 30s.

Reward 28s.

MONTSERRAT, 1679.

40 lashes—500lb. sugar.

Alive or dead.

500lb. sugar for killing a runaway.

Death.

NEVIS, 1717.

Reward 6l.

Death.

Penalty 12l.

Reward 6s.

Reward 3s.

Slaves running away and going off the Island—Harbouring and searching for Runaways—Rewards for taking them, alive or dead—Taking off Potbooks, &c. of Runaways, &c.—Gaols, Workhouses, and Cages.

No. 176. Cl. 10.—A slave concealing a runaway, to be whipped, at the discretion of a justice. Free person entertaining a runaway, to forfeit 10l. currency for the first offence, 20l. for the second, 50l. for the third, and be liable to the owner's prosecution. Free persons, unable to pay the fine, to be imprisoned; for the first offence 2 months, for the second 4 months, for the third 6 months, — page 659

Cl. 12.—On notice of runaways, masters, &c. may break open the door of any negro house, without a warrant, having first acquainted the owner, &c. Persons hindering the search, fineable, not exceeding 10l. nor under 5l. currency. The like penalty on not giving notice of the search, or abusing slaves, and the offender liable besides to the owner's action, *ibid.*

Cl. 16.—Colonel, &c. of the militia, to raise and arm men, not above 20, for taking runaways alive or dead. Person not going, when summoned, or not sending one in his stead, to forfeit 30s. currency, — page 560

Cl. 17.—Twenty-eight shillings reward from the publick, for taking slaves run away above two months, — *ibid.*

No. 30.—Owners, &c. to take up and whip wandering and runaway slaves, and send them home. Owners, &c. of negroes, who conceal runaways, to inflict 40 lashes, (before a justice) on penalty of 500lb. of sugar, to the publick, — page 572

1693. No. 36, Cl. 6.—Commission officers, on receiving notice, to raise men to take runaways, either alive or dead, under the penalty of 2000lb. of sugar, *ibid.*

Cl. 10.—Any white person taking a runaway alive to be paid 500lb. of sugar, by the owner; if dead, the same sum, by the publick. A slave taking a runaway, to have 300lb. of sugar from the owner, or the publick, as aforesaid, — *ibid.*

Cl. 13.—Any slave absenting himself for 3 months, to suffer death as a felon. The owner to receive from the publick 3500lb. of sugar, *ibid.*

No. 81, Cl. 4.—Any person taking a slave run away off this island, and delivering him to the P. Marshal, to be paid by the owner 6l. currency, in case the slave does not suffer death, for the felony. If the slave suffer death, the same reward to be paid by the publick, — page 582

Cl. 8.—Penalty for entertaining runaways, more than three days, 12s. per day, provided the penalty, exceeds not 12l. half to the publick, half to the slave's owner, — *ibid.*

Cl. 9.—If an owner, &c. refuse to pay 6s. currency for a slave that shall have run away 7 days, or longer, the same to be distrained on his goods. If the owner be not known, the P. Marshal to pay the apprehender 3s. besides 1s. per mile, — page 583

Cl. 10.—P. Marshal to be reimbursed by the owner, &c. who shall also pay him 18d. per day, he (the P. M.) furnishing each slave 1lb. of bread-kind, and 1lb. flesh or fish daily. Slaves lying in prison 3 months, to be sold at outcry; the overplus, if any, to be paid into the treasury, till the owner appears, — *ibid.*

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments & Penalties.	<i>Slaves running away and going off the Island—Harbouring and searching for Run- aways—Rewards for taking them, alive or dead—Taking off pothooks, &c. of Runaways, &c.—Gaols, Work-houses, and Cages.</i>
St. CHRISTOPHER, 1711 Penalty 12s. to 20s. per day. Reward 12s. Penalty 6l.	No. 2, Cl. 5.—Penalty on harbouring a runaway 12s. if a field-negro, and 20s. if a tradesman, for every 24 hours. If the owner be not known, runaways to be delivered to the P. Marshal, who is to pay the bringer 12s. for taking him up, with 9d. per mile. P. Marshal refusing to pay, or to put up the names of runaways, to forfeit 6l. currency,
Penalty 2cl. per day. Penalty 50l. Reward 12s. &c.	page 589 Cl. 6.—Penalty on P. Marshal for suffering a runaway to escape 20l. currency to the owner for every 24 hours absence; and, if the slave die for want, he shall pay the owner 50l. currency, — ibid. Cl. 7.—P. Marshal to receive from the owner 12s. with 9d. per mile, also 12d. for every 24 hours the slave has been in custody. Slaves who have been 3 months in prison to be sold at outcry, for the charges. The overplus to the owner, or the treasury till the owner appears. P. Marshal to give notice to one or more justices, when the three months is expired, or for- feit 4l. currency, — ibid.
Penalty 4l. Reward 20 pieces of eight	Cl. 16.—Twenty pieces of eight reward from owner for apprehending a slave absconding in order to go over to the late French quarter. P. Marshal to be paid his fees. If the owner appear not in one month, the slave to be sold for charges. The overplus to remain in the treasurer's hands for 12 months. If the owner do not appear, to be applied to the fortifica- tions, — page 590
1722. Death. 6l. for killing runaways.	No. 52, Cl. 3.—Any negro who has been 12 months in the island, absenting himself 6 months, or who, being now absent, shall not return in three months, shall suffer death, — ibid. Cl. 5.—Reward for killing or taking them, 6l. currency, — ibid.
50, 100, 150 lashes. Penalty 10l. to 100l.	Cl. 6.—Slaves entertaining runaways, to receive for the first offence any num- ber of lashes, not exceeding 50; for the second, not more than 100; for the third, not more than 150; and so on for each after offence, — ibid.
Imprisonment.	Cl. 7.—Penalty on free persons harbouring runaways; for the first offence, 10l. for the second, double the sum, and 6 months imprisonment; for the third, 100l. and one year's imprisonment. To be liable moreover to pay the owner the sums mentioned in a former act, — ibid.
Death.	Cl. 9.—Negro-houses may be searched, by night or day, for runaways, with- out a warrant; the owner, &c. being first apprized thereof, — page 591
Alive or dead. Reward 28s.	Cl. 10.—If a negro shall have run away for 6 months, or have murdered any Christian or slave, belonging to his master, and the master shall con- ceal or neglect to prosecute him, for three months, any other person may prosecute him, and if he is executed, that person shall receive from the owner the slave's full value, — ibid.
Penalty 20s.	Cl. 17.—The commanding officers on the island to raise the militia to take or kill runaways. Militia-men refusing, to forfeit 30s. Reward for taking every runaway 28s. —
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783. Penalty 5l. currency.	Cl. 15.—Owners, &c. to search his negro-houses, every 14 days for runa- ways, &c. on penalty of 20s. currency, — page 592 Cl. 20.—Owners, &c. to search their negro-houses every three months for runaways, &c. or forfeit 5l. currency, — page 600

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.

Slaves running away and going off the Island—Harbouring and searching for Runaways—Rewards for taking them, alive or dead—Taking off Pothooks, &c. of Runaways, &c.—Gaols, Work-houses, and Cages.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783. Death. Punishment at discretion of 2 Justices. Death.	Cl. 2.—Any slave, who shall have lived twelve months in these islands, absenting himself for three months, to suffer death, or such other punishment as the justices shall think proper. Slaves, above 16 years of age, running away, from any one plantation in gangs of 10 or more, the ringleader to suffer death: the rest punishable at the discretion of the justices, life or limb excepted, — page 601
Alive or dead. Reward 3l. and 6l.	Cl. 6.—Persons unavoidably killing runaways, not only to be indemnified, but to receive a gratuity of 3l. for each. If the runaway be taken alive, a gratuity of 6l. currency, — ibid.
Slaves killed, paid for.	Cl. 7.—The full value of runaway slaves killed in pursuit, or executed, to be paid by the publick, — — — page 602
From 50 to 100 lashes. Penalty 20l. or 3 months imprisonment, &c.	Cl. 8.—A slave harbouring runaways to receive from 50 to 100 lashes. Free persons harbouring them to forfeit, for the first offence, 20l. or 3 months imprisonment; for the second, 50l. or 6 months imprisonment for the third, 100l. or 12 months imprisonment, with costs. Liable, moreover, to be prosecuted, — — — ibid.
Penalty 10l.	Cl. 9.—Owners, &c. by warrant, to search negro-houses, by day or night, for runaways. Persons opposing such search to forfeit 10l. currency. Searcher, wounding a slave to forfeit 10l. currency, and to be, moreover, liable to the owner's action for damages, — — — ibid.
Reward 3s. with 9d. per mile.	Cl. 10.—P. Marshal to receive runaways, and to pay the bringer 3s. besides 9d. per mile, and to confine the runaways and put a list of them on the prison door, under the penalty of 5l. currency, — — — ibid.
Penalty 5l.	Cl. 11.—P. Marshal not to suffer a runaway to escape, nor to work him, nor let him die for want, under the penalty of 50l. for each offence. He is to have 3s. for taking him into custody, and 2s. for every 24 hours imprisonment; also, on delivery, 3s. with 9d. per mile, — — — page 603
Penalty 50l. Fees.	Cl. 12.—Slave lying in gaol for 3 months, to be sold at outcry for fees. Overplus to be paid to the owner, or to the treasurer till the owner appear. P. Marshal to account yearly for such monies, or forfeit 20l. to the publick, — — — ibid.
Penalty 20l.	Cl. 13.—Persons taking up runaways to carry them to owners, if known, or forfeit 40s. To receive 3s. with 9d. per mile, — — — ibid.
Penalty 40s. Reward 3s. with 9d. per mile. Penalty 40s, &c.	Cl. 14.—P. Marshal refusing to deliver up a slave to forfeit 40s. besides his fees, and to pay as in wrong detainue, — — — ibid.
Death.	Cl. 26.—Magistrates authorized to grant commissions to hunt runaways, with armed slaves, and, if they refuse to submit, to kill them, — — — page 603
Penalty 10l.	Cl. 41.—Persons executing warrants or parading the rounds not to commit disorderly actions, under the penalty of 10l. currency to the publick, — — — ibid.
Death.	Cl. 21.—Justice on information that slaves are about to mutiny or escape from the island, to try them as felons. If found guilty to suffer death. If the accusation be false, the informer to be punished at the discretion of the justice, life and limb excepted, — — — page 604
Punishment at discretion of justice.	
GRENADA, 1788.	Cl. 19.—Laws respecting the punishment of runaways repealed, — — — page 614
Punishment at discretion of justices.	Cl. 20.—Runaways to suffer such punishment as two justices shall order, not extending to life and limb, — — — ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.

Slaves running away and going off the Island—Harbouring and searching for Runaways—Rewards for taking them, alive or dead—Taking off pothooks, &c. of Runaways, &c.—Gaols, Work-houses, and Cages.

St. VINCENT, 1767.
Penalty 10l.—40 lashes.

Penalty 20s.
Reward 12s. with 1s. per
mile—Penalty 5l.

Penalty 50l.—Fees.

Penalty 20l.
Fees forfeited.

Penalty 40s.

Death.

Death.—Punishment at
discretion of justices.

Reward 30s.

50, 100, and 150 lashes

BAHAMAI SLANDS, 1784
Reward 3l.
Whipping.

Fees.

Reward 20l. alive or dead.
Death.

Transportation.

Fees.

- Cl. 23.—Persons taking off pothooks, &c. from negroes to pay 10l. If a slave commit this offence, he shall receive 40 lashes, by order of any justice, — page of the Report 639
- Cl. 9.—Owners, &c. to search negro houses, every 14 days, for runaways, or forfeit 20s. — page 641
- Cl. 14.—P. Marshal to receive runaways, and pay 12s. for taking up, with 1s. per mile. To advertise them in six days, or forfeit 5l. — ibid.
- Cl. 15.—P. Marshal suffering slaves to escape to pay as in case of detainee. If he let them die for want, he forfeits 50l. His fees. Slaves imprisoned above 3 months to be sold for fees. Overplus to the owner, or the treasurer till the owner appears. P. Marshal to account, yearly, on oath for such monies, or forfeit 20l. to the publick, — page 642
- Cl. 16.—P. Marshal refusing to deliver up slaves to forfeit his fees, and pay as on wrong detainee, — ibid.
- Cl. 17.—Persons taking up runaways to carry them to owners, or forfeit 40s. Owners refusing to pay fees, forfeit 40s. besides fees, —
- Cl. 34.—A slave, who has been 1 year in the island, running away, at several times, within 2 years, amounting in all to 6 months, each 28 days, to suffer death as a felon, — ibid.
- Cl. 36.—Slaves, 16 years old, who have been 1 year on the island, running away in gangs of 10 or more, for 10 days or more—the greatest offender to suffer death. The rest punishable at the discretion of the justices, — ib.
- Cl. 37.—Any person taking up a slave who has been run away 2 months to receive 30s. from the publick, — ibid.
- Cl. 38.—Slaves harbouring runaways to be publicly whipped, for the first offence, not exceeding 50 lashes, for the second, not exceeding 100 lashes, for the third, not exceeding 150 lashes, and so in proportion for each after offence, — page 643
- Cl. 41.—Justices to issue warrants to search for and apprehend runaways, persons so authorized may enter negro-houses, by night or day, and if refused admittance, may break open doors, — ibid.
- Cl. 17.—Any person taking up a slave, run away from 14 days to three months, to receive 3l. from the owner, and under the penalty of 6l. shall bring him before a justice, to be whipped at his discretion. If the owner refuse to pay the reward, the justice is to deliver him to the P. Marshal, who is to pay the same, and detain the slave till the owner repay him, with 2s. in the pound extra, and 1s. 6d. per day for the slave's maintenance. If the owner do not, in 6 months, pay the P. Marshal, the slave to be sold at publick sale. The overplus to the owner, — page 657
- Cl. 18.—Any slave running away for three months, outlawed. Any person taking him, alive or dead, to receive 20l. Slave to be tried by two justices, and three freeholders, who, on conviction, shall order execution, unless it appear that he was driven away by cruel usage, in which case he is to be transported. Owners to advertise runaways, or receive no satisfaction from the treasury, when they are killed in pursuit or executed, — ibid.
- Cl. 29.—Owner sending his slave to gaol for a slight offence, to pay the P. Marshal 3s. also 9d. per day for the slave's maintenance, — page 660
- Cl. 30.—P. Marshal to have 9d. per day from the publick, for criminals kept in gaol, — page 661

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments and Penalties.	<i>Slaves, burning canes, &c.—returning from transportation—rebellious—Rewards for discovering rebellion, and taking or killing rebel slaves—Obeah-men and poison.</i>
JAMACA, 1788. Death. Death or hard labour for life. Penalty 50l.	Cl. 40.—Obeah-men to suffer death, or such other punishment as the court shall think fit, — page 503 Cl. 41.—Slaves giving poison and their accessaries, to suffer death or hard labour for life, though death may not be caused by such poison, — ibid. Cl. 54.—Justices, under the penalty of 50l. to issue a warrant for the commitment of a slave, returning from transportation, to hard labour in the work-house for life, — ibid.
Hard labour for life. Death.—Reward 3l. or 5l. and a coat.	Cl. 8.—Every slave who kills a slave in rebellion to receive 3l. or, if he take him alive, 5l. and a blue coat, with a red cross on the right shoulder, page 510
BARBADOES, 1692. Reward freedom, or 40s. Punishment at discretion of justices. 1688. Death.	No. 376, Cl. 1.—Slaves discovering conspiracies, to be paid for, freed, and sent off the island, to any place he chooses, at the expense of the publick. If he had rather stay here, and not be free, to receive 40s. reward. Accuser not making good his charge to be punished, as the two justices or field-officers, who hear the matter, shall think fit, life and limb excepted, page 546 No. 329, Cl. 17.—Slaves rebelling to be tried by martial law, by four officers, and punished with death, or otherwise as they think fit, — ibid.
ANTIGUA, 1723. Death. Reward 3l. 150 lashes.	No. 176, Cl. 18.—Slave burning a house, &c. deemed a felon, and to suffer death. Slave discovering such crime to have 3l. currency. The criminal, if executed, to be paid for by the publick. Accuser not making good his charge, to be whipped, not exceeding 150 lashes, page 560
St. CHRISTOPHER, 1722 Reward 3l. Punishment at discretion of justices. Death. 1759.	No. 52, Cl. 18.—Negroes discovering others preparing to rebel to have 3l. reward, on their conviction. Accuser not making good his charge, to suffer such punishment, as the justices think fit, not extending to life or limb, page 591 Cl. 1.—Negroes attempting to poison whites to suffer death as felons, page 592
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783. Death.—Punishment at discretion of 1 justice.	Cl. 21.—Justices informed that slaves are about to mutiny, to try them. If guilty, they shall suffer death. Accuser, not making good his charge to be punished as one justice thinks fit, not extending to life or limb, page 604
GREENADA, 1770. Punish. at dis. of a justice. The same.	Cl. 2.—A slave firing a house, to receive such punishment as the justice shall think fit, — page 615 Cl. 5.—Negroes, &c. firing squibs, &c. to be publicly whipped at the discretion of a justice, — ibid.
DOMINICA, 1788. Death.—Banishment. 39 lashes. Death.—Banishment. 39 lashes	Cl. 10.—Slaves assembling, for mutinous purposes, not dispersing by order of any white person, the ringleader to suffer death, and the rest death, banishment, or whipping, not exceeding 39 lashes, at the discretion of the court, p. 629 Cl. 11.—Obeah-men to suffer death, banishment, or whipping, not exceeding 39 lashes, at the discretion of the court, — ibid.
St. VINCENT, 1767. Death.—Reward 3l. 50 lashes. Reward 20l. 50 lashes	Cl. 44.—Slaves firing canes, &c. to suffer death. Slave informing of such crime to receive 3l. currency. If the accusation be groundless, the accuser to be punished, not exceeding 50 lashes, page 643 Cl. 45.—Any slave discovering an intended rebellion, to receive 20l. on the offender's conviction. If the accusation be groundless, the accuser to be punished, not exceeding 50 lashes, page 644

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments and Penalties.	<i>Slaves striking whites—murdering whites or blacks—concealing, or sending off the island slaves guilty of murder, &c.</i>
JAMAICA, 1788. Death.—Hard Labour.	Cl. 33.—A slave striking or offering violence to a white person, to suffer death or hard labour for life, except it be by order of the owner, or in defence of his person or goods, — page 502
BARBADOES, 1688. Severe Whipping.—Nose slit.—Branded in the face	No. 329, Cl. 5.—A slave offering violence to a Christian, to be severely whipped, for the first offence; for the second to be severely whipped, his nose slit, and branded in the face, with a hot iron; for the third, such greater punishment, as the governor and council shall think fit, page 546 Cl. 6.—Provided such striking be not in defence of owner, &c. or his goods, ib.
ANTIGUA, 1702. Nose slit.—Any member cut off. Death.	No. 130, Cl. 6.—Any sturdy slave striking, or opposing a white person, to be whipped, at the discretion of the justice. If the white person be wounded, the slave's nose to be slit, or any member cut off, or to be executed, as the justices shall order. Except the striking be by the master's order, or in his defence, — page 560
NEVIS, 1737.	No. 111, Cl. 6.—Owners, &c. of slaves committing murder, having them sent off the island, to forfeit 50l. currency, half to the publick, half to the owner of the slave murdered. If he refuse to prosecute, any other person may prosecute, and, if the slave suffer death, shall receive the sum which the owner should have received, — page 576
St. CHRISTOPHER, 1711 Death.—Dismemberment.	No. 2, Cl. 4.—Slave striking a white person to be whipped at the discretion of a justice. If the white person be wounded, the slave to suffer death, dismemberment, or such other punishment as two justices shall think fit, p. 592 Cl. 13.—Owner, &c. hindering a criminal slave from being tried, to receive nothing for him, if killed or brought to trial, by other means. An owner sending off a negro that hath killed another, to pay the master of the killed negro, his value, — page 593
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783. Nose slit. Any member cut off. Death. Death.	Cl. 17.—If the owner of a slave that commits murder, conceal or neglect to prosecute the said slave, for three months, and the slave shall be convicted thereof by some other person, the prosecutor, not the owner, to receive the value of the slave convicted, page 604 Cl. 24.—Slave striking or opposing a white person to be whipped; if he resist, to have his nose slit, or any member cut off, or to suffer death, at the discretion of the justices. Except the slave do the same, by his owner's order, or in his defence, — ibid. Cl. 27.—Any slave attempting the life of a white person by poison or otherwise, to suffer death. The owner to be paid his value by the publick, ibid.
St. VINCENT, 1767.	Cl. 48.—Owners, &c. refusing to deliver up any slave who has committed any felony (running away excepted) to be debarred from receiving payment from the publick, if such slave be afterwards convicted, and to forfeit his or her value to the prosecutor besides, page 636

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.

Trials of Slaves.—Petty and Grand Larceny.—Value of Slaves killed and executed.

JAMAICA, 1788.

Death.

Hard labour for life.

Penalty 20l. and 5l.

Execution.

Penalty 20l.—Fee 2l. 15s.

Penalty 20l.

Fee 40s.

40l. for slave executed.

50 lashes, or 6 months
hard labour.

Penalty 100l.

Penalty 50l.

BARBADOES, 1688.

25l. sterling for slave executed.

Death.

1709.

Cl. 44.—Capital offences of slaves to be tried by 9 freeholders and 3 justices. If guilty, to be sentenced by the justices to death, without benefit of clergy, or to hard labour for life, or a limited time. The justices to pay 20l. each, and the freeholders 5l. each, for neglect or refusal. At the quarter-sessions, a slave-court (consisting of the justices assembled and 9 jurors from the pannel returned) to try, and deliver the gaols and work-houses of slaves confined for capital offences, — page 504

Cl. 45.—Justices may respite the execution for 30 days, or till the governor's pleasure be known. Obligated to grant such respite, on application of the jurors, except for rebellion, when the justices may order immediate execution, — ibid.

Cl. 46.—No fewer than 3 justices shall constitute a court for trying slaves capitally. In such trials, no peremptory challenges of jurors, nor any exceptions to the form of the indictment to be allowed, — ibid.

Cl. 47.—Execution to be publick and solemn, and no other than hanging, — ibid. —The body at the disposal of the court. Where several slaves are capitally convicted of the same offence, one only shall suffer death, except for murder and rebellion, — page 505

Cl. 48.—A slave giving false evidence, to suffer the punishment allotted to the slave accused, — ibid.

Cl. 50.—Clerk of the peace to record the trial of a slave for a capital offence, or forfeit 20l. His fee 2l. 15s. Deputy Marshal to attend the trial and execution, or forfeit 20l. His fee 40s. — ibid.

Cl. 52.—A sum not exceeding 40l. to be paid to the owner of every slave executed, or sentenced to hard labour for life, — ibid.

Cl. 53.—To be paid by the receiver general, — ibid.

Cl. 55.—Two justices to order such punishments as they shall think fit, for inferior crimes, not exceeding 50 lashes, or 6 months hard labour. Expenses not to exceed 10s. to be paid by the owner, — ibid.

Cl. 63.—Owner, &c. concealing a slave, against whom a warrant is issued, to forfeit 100l. — ibid.

Cl. 73.—Mutilation of slaves prohibited in all cases whatsoever, — page 506

Cl. 74.—P. Marshal or constable suffering a slave to escape, forfeits 50l. — ibid.

No. 329, Cl. 18.—Any sum, not exceeding 25l. sterling, to be paid out of the treasury, to pay damages done by slave executed: the overplus to the owner of the slave. If no party be injured, the whole 25l. to be paid to the owner, — page 518

Cl. 19.—If the negro criminal has, from want, been necessitated to commit the crime, he is, nevertheless, to suffer death. The party injured to be paid his damages; but the owner to receive nothing, — ibid.

No. 556, Cl. 32. Persons having reversion in slaves executed to be paid its value (after the party injured is satisfied) the rest to the person having present estate in such slaves, — — — page 527

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.

BARBADOES, 1739.

Trials of Slaves—Petty and Grand Larceny—Value of Slaves killed and executed.

- No. 180, Cl. 1.—The preamble states, That "many times, by the malice of the prosecutor and the obstinacy of the owner, death hath been inflicted in pursuance of the letter of "An act for the better governing of negroes," when methods might have been used to save the large sums paid for executed slaves, and to preserve the lives of such slaves—It is therefore enacted, that if the justices and freeholders, on the trial of slaves for life, shall find the crimes not heinous, nor the criminal an old offender, they may endeavour to compromise the matter, and prescribe all equitable methods for saving the slave's life, and repairing the prosecutor's loss. The justices to issue execution for the sum to be paid to the prosecutor, by the owner of the criminal. If they cannot accord matters, the justices shall commit the slave to gaol, and certify the evidence, &c. to the commander in chief and council, who are to determine the same, page 530
- Cl. 2.—If, after judgment of death, the owner appeal, the execution of the slave shall be staid 10 days, that he may apply for a writ of error, and the matter shall be heard and determined by the court of errors. The criminal to continue in gaol, at the owner's expense, till the writ of error is determined, page 531
- Cl. 3.—The court of error may award costs against persons obstinate and vexatious, ibid.
1688. No. 329, Cl. 14.—Negroes, stealing or attempting to steal the value of 12d. or above, "being brutish slaves, deserve not, for the baseness of their condition, to be tried by the legal trial of 12 men of their peers or neighbourhood," are therefore to be tried by two justices and 3 freeholders, and, if found guilty, by evidence or violent circumstances, they shall be sentenced to death, and immediately executed, page 547
- Death. —
- Penalty 50s. sterling.
- Value of slave killed.
- Cl. 15.—Freeholders refusing such duty forfeit 50s. sterling. A person sending off a negro who hath killed another, to pay the owner for the negro killed, ibid.
- 40 lashes—Nose slit and branded.
- Death. —
- Penalty 25l. sterling.
1707. Cl. 16.—Negroes stealing goods, under the value of 12d. to be whipped, not exceeding 40 lashes; for the second offence to have the nose slit, and be branded, in the forehead, with a hot iron, that the mark thereof may remain; for the third offence, if found guilty, to suffer death. Justices or freeholders, neglecting or refusing their duty herein, to forfeit, severally, 25l. sterling, ibid.
- No. 541, Cl. 3.—Every slave killed, during an invasion, to be paid for by the publick, page 550
- ANTIGUA, 1672. No. 19.—Publick to pay for negroes, &c. killed in their service, page 553
1689. No. 78.—5000lb. of sugar to be paid to the master of every negro slain, ibid.
1723. No. 176, Cl. 13.—Owner, &c. not prosecuting his negro in 3 months, for felony, &c. to lose his value, which is to be paid to any informer, in 30 days, after the expiration of the 3 months, page 554
- Cl. 28.—If one slave murders another, the price to be equally divided between the masters. Slave killed in pursuing a runaway to be paid for by the publick. If hurt, a proportionable allowance, ibid.
1702. No. 130, Cl. 12.—On complaint, justice may order a slave to be corrected, at his discretion, and award damages, not exceeding 6l. Capital cases to be judged by two justices, page 561
- Damages 6l.
- Penalty 20l.
- Death. —
- Cl. 13.—Justice neglecting his duty herein to forfeit 20l. Slaves combining in a crime, one to be put to death at the discretion of the justices. Owners of the rest to contribute towards the value of him executed, ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments and Penalties.	<i>Trials of Slaves—Petty and Grand Larceny—Value of Slaves killed and executed.</i>	
ANTIGUA, 1702. 18l. for slave executed.	Cl. 17.—Owner to have 18l. from the publick, for a slave executed, page of the Report, 561	
1723.	Cl. 18.—The charge of publick punishment to be paid by the publick, if not exceeding 5l. ibid.	
Penalty 20l.	No. 176, Cl. 7.—Justice neglecting to try slaves, in 10 days, "for running away, for such space of time as amounts to a felony, or for other felonies," to forfeit 20l. half to the prosecutor, half to the publick, page 562	
1784.	Preamble states that, before this act, there was no jury to try slaves; but that the whole matter of fact, as well as law, was determined by the magistrates; it is therefore enacted, that capital offences of slaves shall be tried by 2 justices (one of them of the quorum) and a jury of 6 persons. If the slave be guilty, not to be executed before the 4th day after condemnation. Justices to order corporal punishment at their discretion. Damages to be adjudged by the jury. If the owner refuse to pay damages, the slave may be adjudged to be the property of the party injured, page 563	
Death. Punishment at discretion of justices.	Justices, &c. refusing to do their duty, under this act, to forfeit 20l. ibid.	
Penalty 20l.		
MONTSERRAT, 1693.	No. 36, Cl. 8.—If a slave maim or kill another, it shall be at the person's option whose slave is maimed or killed, whether, for the former crime, the criminal shall suffer whipping, or, for the latter, death; or else, whether he shall receive from the criminal's owner such sum as the governor and council shall adjudge, page 567	
1714—Full value of slave executed.	No. 62, Cl. 2.—Owners of slaves executed, to be paid by the publick, the full value they shall be valued at by the governor and council, 568	
1736.	No. 112, Cl. 4.—Crimes not capital to be punished, by a justice, with whipping at his discretion. If the crime be very heinous, the offender to be tried by the council, page 571	
1693.	No. 36, Cl. 5.—If more than one slave be concerned in any capital crime, the greatest offender only shall suffer death, ibid.	
Death.	Cl. 1.—Negroes convicted, before the governor and council of stealing provisions, &c. to the value of 12 pence to suffer "such death as they shall think fit to award." If the theft amount not to 12 pence, such negro only to suffer a severe whipping, and to have both his ears cut off, for the first offence. To suffer death as aforesaid for the second offence; the publick paying the owner 3500 lb. of sugar, page 573	
Death.	Cl. 2.—Any person may kill a negro stealing his provisions, if not within 40 feet of the path, and that the party hath not expressed any hatred against the slave's owner. In either of these cases, the owner shall recover the full value of the slave killed, ibid.	
Both ears cut off. Death.		
Death.		
Full value of slave executed.		
NEVIS, 1717. 30l. for slave executed.	No. 81, Cl. 3.—The publick to pay 30l. to the owner of an outlawed slave executed or killed in taking, page 576	
1737.	No. 111, Cl. 5.—Owner of a slave murdered to have half the 30l. and the owner of the criminal executed the other half. Owner of goods stolen to be paid their value, not exceeding half the said 30l. the other half to the owner of the criminal executed, ibid.	
Whipping.	Cl. 7.—No slave shall suffer death for stealing sheep, &c. under the value of 5l. currency, but shall be whipped, by order of a justice. The owner of the offender to pay the party injured, with costs, page 583	

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Trials of Slaves—Petty and Grand Larceny—Value of Slaves killed and executed.*

NEVIS, 1717.	No. 81, Cl. 2.—A justice to issue his warrant to apprehend and punish negroes for crimes not capital. Capital crimes to be tried by two justices, at least. Stealing turkies, &c. shall not be punished with loss of life or limb, but with whipping only, — page 583 Cl. 11.—Justice, P. Marshal, or constable neglecting his duty, to forfeit 5l. currency, half to the informer, half to the publick, — ibid.
Whipping. Penalty 5l.	
St. CHRISTOPHER, 1711 5000lb. of sugar for a slave executed.	No. 2, Cl. 9.—Condemned slaves to be appraised, by two freeholders, at not more than 5000 lb. of sugar for each, to be paid by the publick. If the negro be disabled or has but one limb, the value to be less, — page 587 Cl. 10.—Of the said sugar, 3000 lb. to the owner of the slave executed, the other 2000 lb. to the party injured, — ibid. Cl. 11.—If the damage amount not to 2000 lb. of sugar, the overplus to go to the owner of the slave executed, — ibid.
Death.	1759.
5000lb. of sugar for a slave executed.	Cl. 2.—Negro criminals to be tried by two or more justices, who, on conviction are to order execution, at such time and place, and in such manner, as they shall think fit, — page 592 Cl. 3.—The criminal to be appraised, at not more than 5000 lb. of sugar, at 25s. per cent. 500 lb. to the P. Marshal, who is to see execution done, the rest to the owner of the criminal, — page 593
Death.	1711.
Penalty 10l. Fee 500lb. of sugar.	No. 2, Cl. 1.—Two justices to try slaves, for capital crimes without a jury; and to cause execution to be done, as to life or limb, in which they are to observe the laws and practices of the courts in England, — ibid. Cl. 12.—P. Marshal neglecting his duty, to forfeit 10l. currency. To receive 500 lb. of sugar for each execution, — ibid. No. 52, Cl. 8.—“All felonies, or other crimes created by this act shall be “tried,” and slaves shall be valued before execution, and paid for, by the publick. The evidence of other slaves to be taken, — page 594
1722.	
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783. Value of slaves executed.	Cl. 3.—Slaves sentenced to death to be appraised on oath, by two freeholders out of three to be nominated. The value to be paid by the publick, p. 597 Cl. 4.—“And whereas appraisements, by amounting to large sums, may “thereby encourage too frequent and rigorous prosecutions,” be it enacted, “that where negroes are condemned to death for running away, no appraisement shall exceed 50l. currency for a man, and 45l. for a woman, “except where slaves run away in gangs of 10 or more,” — ibid.
50l. for a man executed, and 45l. for a woman.	
Death.	—
GRENADA, 1776. 50l. for a runaway executed.	Cl. 9.—The owner of a runaway killed in pursuit or executed, shall receive his value, not exceeding 50l. currency, — page 611 Cl. 11.—Slave condemned to death, by any two justices, to be appraised by the same. Evidence of a slave good against a slave, — page 615 Cl. 1.—Three justices, one of them of the quorum, to try all offenders, and, if guilty, to pass sentence of death or other punishment, and to cause immediate execution to be done, in such manner as they shall think fit, p. 616
Death.	1786.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments, & Penalties.*Trials of Slaves—Petty and Grand Larceny—Value of Slaves killed and executed.*

GRENADA, 1786.
Punishment at discretion
of one justice.

Cl. 2.—Slaves guilty of offences, which by the laws of England, would only amount to petty larceny, &c. to be punished at the discretion of one justice, page 616

DOMINICA, 1788.
60l. for slave executed.

Cl. 23.—Owner of a slave executed to be paid his appraised value, not exceeding 60l. currency, page 627

Cl. 24.—If a slave murder another slave, the value of the slave convicted to be paid by the publick, half to his owner, half to the owner of the murdered slave; so the value of any one slave do not exceed 60l. currency, ibid.

60l. for slave murdered.

Cl. 25.—Any white or free person convicted of murdering a slave to pay the owner his value; and, if the murderer is not worth 60l. currency, that sum to be made up to the owner, by the publick, ibid.

60l. for slave banished.

Cl. 26.—Owner of a banished slave to receive from the publick 60l. currency. The sum the slave sells for, after sentence, to be paid to the publick. The overplus, if any, above 60l. to the owner, ibid.

St. VINCENT, 1767.

Cl. 46.—Price paid by the publick, on the execution of one slave for the murder of another, to be divided between the owners of both, page 636

Cl. 47.—Any slave killed in pursuing runaways to be paid for by the publick; if only maimed, a proportionable allowance to be made, ibid.

Cl. 49.—Slaves condemned to be appraised, by two freeholders, before execution, ibid.

Death.

Cl. 53.—Slaves convicted of robbery who were not provided with sufficient allowance by their owners shall, nevertheless, suffer. Damage sustained by the party robbed, to be paid by the publick, but nothing to the owner, (see page 64 foregoing), page 637

Cl. 33.—Any slave stealing goods to the value of 6l. currency guilty of felony, page 643

Correction.
Damages 6l.
Death or dismemberment.

Cl. 52.—If the offence charged against a slave, affect not life or member, he is to be corrected, at the discretion of a justice. The owner to pay damages, if not above 6l. currency. For capital crimes, the slave shall be tried by two justices (one of them of the quorum) who shall give sentence of death, or for loss of limb or member, as the law directs. Evidence of one slave good against another, page 644

BERMUDA, 1698.
Value of slaves executed.
1730.

Cl. 1.—The value of slaves executed to be settled by the juries who try them, and paid by the publick, 649

The same.

Cl. 10.—The value of the slaves executed to be settled by the justices and freeholders who try them, and paid by the publick, ibid.

1699.
Death.

Slaves accused of any capital crime, to be prosecuted, by a bill of indictment, and tried by a judge and jury, and convicted by the oath of one white person, and the corresponding testimony of one black, page 653

BAHAMA ISLANDS,
1784.
Theft, &c. above 6s.
Death.

Cl. 27.—Value of slaves killed in service, to be paid by the publick, page 655

Cl. 1.—Slaves guilty of murder, &c. or of stealing, maiming or killing cattle, &c. of the value of 6s. or above, and as they "deserve not, for the baseness of their condition, to be tried by the established laws of England," are to be tried by two justices and three freeholders, the majority of whom, one of them to be a justice, are to give sentence of death, or such other punishment as they shall think fit, and cause immediate execution to be done. Magistrates to have 15s. each, and freeholders 7s. 6d. each for the trial; and constable 3s. for every warrant and summons, and 15s. for the execution, (see page 65 foregoing), page 659

Fees.

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments & Penalties.	<i>Trials of Slaves,—Petty and Grand Larceny,—Value of Slaves killed and executed.</i>	
BAHAMA ISLANDS, 1784. Penalty 3l. Death.	Cl. 3.—Freeholder refusing to act, to forfeit 3l.	page of the Report 659
60l. for slave executed.	Cl. 23.—When a slave shall suffer death, if it appear that his owner "had inhumanly used him or her, and that necessity or cruel usage might have compelled such slave to run away, or to the commission of the offence for which he or she shall have suffered," the owner shall receive nothing. Otherwise the slave to be valued, not exceeding 60l. which is to be paid to the owner by the publick,	page 660
JAMAICA, 1788. Penalty 50l.	<i>Provisions for Slaves,—Their Clothing, Houses, Grounds, Hours of working, Holidays, &c.</i>	
Penalty 50l.	Cl. 2.—Owners, &c. under the penalty of 50l. to allot, to every slave, a sufficient quantity of land and time to work it, and to plant, at least, one acre of provisions, besides, for every 10 slaves. If he have no land proper for this use, to make ample provision for his slaves, or forfeit the same sum,	page 508
Penalty 5l.	Cl. 4.—Owners, &c. yearly to give their slaves cloathing, to be approved of by the justices and vestry of the parish,	page 509
Penalty 10l.	Cl. 6.—Owners, &c. under the penalty of 50l. to report on oath, the quantity of land they have in ground provisions, over and above the negro-grounds; and, if they have no such land, how they maintain their slaves, and what cloathing they have given them,	page 510
Penalty 5l.	Cl. 16.—Slaves to be allowed the usual holidays at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. No two holidays immediately to succeed each other, except Christmas and the day following. No other holiday to be allowed, under the penalty of 5l.	page 511
Penalty 10l.	Cl. 17.—Slaves to be allowed one day every fortnight (besides Sunday) to cultivate their grounds, under the penalty of 10l. except during the crop,	ibid.
Penalty 10l.	Cl. 18.—Slaves to have half an hour for breakfast, and two hours for dinner, and not to be worked before five in the morning, nor after seven at night, under the penalty of 10l.	page 512
BARBADOES, 1688. Penalty 5s. for each slave	No. 329, Cl. 7.—Owners, &c. to clothe their slaves yearly, or forfeit 5s. for each, one-third to the informer, the rest to the poor,	page 548
ANTIGUA, 1723. Penalty 20l.	No. 176, Cl. 32.—Slaves to be allowed Christmas-day, and the two next days, or their owners to forfeit 20l.	page 564
Penalty 10l.	Cl. 33.—Commanding officers to summon persons to ride the rounds, on the said days, or forfeit 10l. Person summoned neglecting such duty, to forfeit 5l.	ibid.
Penalty 5l.	Cl. 37.—Persons guilty of disorders in riding the rounds, to forfeit 10l.	ibid.
Penalty 10l.	No. 36, Cl. 7.—"Whereas some masters, &c. are so careless as not to put in a competency of provisions for their slaves, whereby they are forced to run away, and commit thefts and robberies, be it enacted," &c. that masters, &c. shall always keep one acre of provisions, for every 8 negroes, or forfeit, at the end of every 6 months, 1000lb. of sugar, for every acre wanting,	
MONTSERRAT, 1693. Penalty 1000lb. of sugar.		

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.

Provisions for Slaves,—Their Clothing, Houses, Grounds, Hours of working, Holidays, &c.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.
Penalty 50l.

Cl. 42.—Two days, and no more, shall be allowed to slaves, after Christmas, under penalty of 50l. currency, half to the informer, half to the publick. The like penalty for allowing slaves Saturday forenoon, &c. page 605

GRENADA, 1766.

Penalty 10s. for each
slave.

Cl. 16.—“ And whereas there is great reason to apprehend that one great cause “ of negroes absenting themselves from the service of their owners or “ employers, is the scarcity of ground provisions in the respective planta- “ tions of these islands;” be it therefore enacted, that the provision- grounds shall be inspected twice every year by four freeholders, appointed by the justices in each parish, who are to make a report, on oath, in forty days, of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the said ground provisions.— Owners, &c. of negroes not properly fed, to forfeit 10s. for each, to the publick. If the owners, &c. shall give such reasons as the justices shall think good, for the want of such provisions, and their failure to feed their negroes properly, then the said penalty shall not be incurred. Freeholders refusing to act, forfeit 50l. page 617

Penalty 50l.

1788.

Cl. 3.—Slaves not to be compelled, except in the act of manufacturing such species of produce as require night or extra labour, to leave their houses until day-break. To be allowed half an hour for breakfast, and two hours for dinner; not to work after sun-set, except in carrying one bundle of grass to the stable, or other place where the same is consumed. All this, under the penalty of 10l. currency, page 619

Penalty 10l.

Cl. 4.—On every estate a good hospital to be provided, with proper attendants, also a good house for each family of slaves. Slaves above 14 to have as much land as the guardians shall deem sufficient to produce such a quantity of ground provisions as, with the ordinary allowance of salt provisions, will maintain such slave, who is to have a day in each fortnight, (except in crop time) to cultivate it. The land not to be taken away or exchanged without the slave's consent, ibid.

Penalty 20l.

Cl. 5.—Men slaves, above 15, to be allowed annually a hat, jacket, shirt, trowsers, and blanket, or in lieu of a jacket, an additional shirt. Women slaves a hat, jacket, shift, petticoat, blanket, or in lieu of a jacket, an additional shift. Every child to have a hat, shirt, or shift. Owners offending herein, to forfeit 20l. currency, page 620

Penalty 20l.

Cl. 6.—Where estates are unfit for the culture of ground provisions, the negroes to receive a weekly allowance in lieu thereof, besides one-fortieth part of an acre contiguous to each negro house, ibid.

Cl. 7.—Slaves not resident on estates to be allowed good lodgings, a sufficiency of food, and, at least, two suits of cloaths annually, under a penalty of 20l. ibid.

DOMINYCA, 1788.

Penalty 100l.

Cl. 1.—Owners, &c. sufficiently to feed, clothe, and lodge, and to provide medical aid for slaves; also to maintain old, infirm, and distempered slaves, under the penalty of 100l. to the publick, page 631

Penalty 100l.

Cl. 2.—Owners to have the option of feeding their slaves, or allowing them sufficient land, and “ certain times” for cultivating it, over and above Sundays and holidays. Owners failing herein, to forfeit any sum, not exceeding 100l. ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments and Penalties.	<i>Provisions for Slaves,—Their Clothing, Houses, Grounds, Hours of working, Holidays, &c.</i>
DOMINICA, 1788.	Cl. 5.—Slaves not to labour for their masters on Sundays, Christmas-day, New-year's-day, Good-Friday, and the 15th of August.—If any of these holidays fall on a Sunday, the Wednesday following to be allowed them, page 632
Penalty 5l.	Cl. 27.—Managers absenting themselves from the plantations on Sundays or holidays, to forfeit 5l. — page 633
ST. VINCENT, 1767.	Cl. 21.—Owners of slaves to cloath them once a year, under the penalty of 15s. each, half to the informer, half to the publick, page 644
Penalty 50l.	Cl. 51.—Three days to be allowed to slaves, as holidays at Christmas, and no more. Persons offending to forfeit 50l. ibid.
BERMUDA, 1730.	Masters sufficiently to feed and cloath their slaves; but not to suffer them to wear silk, lace, ribbons, &c. or any sticks, &c. except them that are decrepit or lame, who are allowed a stick, &c. for their support, page 653
	<i>Instruction of slaves in religion.—They become not free by embracing Christianity.—Their attending Quaker meetings.—Their marriage.—Violation of the chastity of married negro-women.—Accounts to be given in of their births and deaths.</i>
JAMAICA, 1696. 1788.	No. 38, Cl. 40.—“ No slave shall be free by becoming Christian,” page 491
Penalty 50l.	Cl. 29.—Owners, &c. to give in annually, on oath, an account of the births and deaths of his slaves, or forfeit 50l. page 500
	Cl. 30.—If the neglect was the manager's, the owner, &c. to stop the penalty out of his wages, ——— ibid.
Penalty 20l. Reward 20s.	Cl. 31.—The plantation doctor to give in annually, on oath, a list of the births and deaths of the plantations under his care, or forfeit 20l. If there be a natural increase, the overseer to be paid, by the owner 20s. for every slave born and living. The owner to be allowed the same out of his taxes, ib.
	Cl. 5.—Owners, &c. to endeavour to instruct their slaves, so as to fit them for receiving baptism, ——— page 509
BARBADOES, 1676.	Cl. 1.—Negroes hearing Quakers are forfeited, half to the informer, half to the country, ——— page 541
	Cl. 3.—Any person at the meeting at the election of the informer, forfeits 10l. for every strange negro present, ——— ibid.
NEVIS, 1717.	No. 96, Cl. 2.—Owners, &c. as often as required, to give in a list of their slaves, on oath; also what are dutiable, and what are not, page 577
	Cl. 3.—Penalty on refusal, double the tax he would have paid, had he given in the list, ——— ibid.
GRENADA, 1788.	Cl. 8.—The officiating clergymen to visit the estates every three months, for the first year, and every six months thereafter, to instruct the slaves in the Christian religion, to baptize, and marry them, without fee or reward, and to administer the sacrament to such as he may judge fit to receive it.—20l. penalty on a clergyman refusing or neglecting to do his duty, or on persons preventing him from doing it. Persons having the charge of Catholic slaves, allowed to employ a clergyman of that profession, page 620
Penalty 20l.	

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.

GRENADA, 1788.
Penalty 165l.

Penalty 50l.
Punishment at discretion
of justices.

DOMINICA, 1788.
Penalty from 10l. to 25l.

Penalty 5l.

Penalty 50l.

Penalty 50l.

*Instruction of slaves in religion,—They become not free by embracing Christianity,—
Their attending Quaker meetings,—Their marriage,—Violation of the chastity
of married negro-women,—Accounts to be given in of their births and deaths.*

Cl. 9.—Proprietors debauching married female slaves to forfeit 165l. cur. p. 620

Cl. 10.—Managers, &c. debauching married female slaves, to forfeit half of
their annual salary. Strangers, or transient visitors, to forfeit for the like
offence, 50l. page 621

Cl. 11.—Slaves debauching married female slaves punishable at the discretion of
one or more justices, ibid.

Cl. 3.—Owners, &c. to convene their slaves on Sundays for divine worship,
and to exhort them to be baptized, or forfeit not less than 10l. nor above
25l. page 631

Cl. 4.—Owners, &c. to exhort their marriageable slaves to be married, under
the penalty of 5l. page 632

Cl. 7.—Owners, &c. to give in yearly, on oath, a list of the births and deaths
of their slaves, with the causes of the deaths, or forfeit 50l. currency to the
publick, ibid.

Cl. 22.—White persons, &c. taking away and cohabiting with the wife of any
slave, to forfeit any sum, not exceeding 50l. page 633

*Wantonly and cruelly whipping slaves and confining them without sufficient support.—
When slaves are to be punished by owners, and when in a course of justice.*

JAMAICA, 1788.

Cl. 12.—Persons cruelly whipping, wounding, &c. or confining, without sup-
port, any slave, to be punished at the discretion of the Supreme Court of
Judicature, or of the Assizes or Quarter Sessions; and be farther liable to
the owner's action for damages, if the slave belong not to the offender,
page 511

Cl. 13.—Slaves not to receive more than 10 lashes, unless in presence of the
owner, &c. No owner, &c. to inflict more than 39 lashes, under the
penalty of 5l. ibid.

GRENADA, 1788.

Preamble. "Whereas the laws heretofore made for the protection of slaves,
"have been found insufficient; and whereas humanity and the interest of
"the colony require that salutary and adequate regulations and provisions
"should be adopted, for rendering their servitude as limited and easy as
"possible, and for promoting the increase of their population, as the most
"likely means of removing, in the course of time, the necessity of farther
"importations of negroes from Africa. And whereas these desirable ends
"cannot be so effectually obtained as by prescribing reasonable bounds to the
"power of masters and others, having the charge of slaves, by compelling
"them, sufficiently and properly, to lodge, feed, clothe, and maintain
"them, by introducing them to the knowledge of the Christian religion,
"and affording them opportunity of improving in morality, and by inducing
"them to regular marriage, and, when married, protecting them in their
"conjugal rights: Be it therefore enacted," That no owner shall inflict
upon any slave other corporal punishment than that of imprisonment, in a
wholesome place of confinement, and whipping, not exceeding 39 lashes,
for any one offence, nor any manager, &c. to inflict more than 12 lashes,
for any one offence. Considerable offences to be punished at the discretion
of two justices, not extending to life or limb, page 618

Imprisonment.
39 lashes.

Punishment at discretion
of 2 Justices.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.

*Wantonly and cruelly whipping slaves, and confining them without sufficient support,—
When slaves are to be punished by owners, and when in a course of justice.*

GRENADA, 1788.

Cl. 2.—Proprietors, &c. inflicting other or greater punishment, to be prosecuted at the Grand Sessions, and punished by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the justices, page 619

DOMINICA, 1788.
39 lashes.—Penalty 20l.

Cl. 13 & 18.—Owners, &c. may confine slaves, and whip them, not exceeding 39 lashes: not to inflict any other punishment, under the penalty of 20l. currency. If quarrels, &c. between the slaves of different plantations cannot be amicably settled, to be referred to the nearest justice; and, if the same cannot be decided by him, the offender to be committed to gaol and tried by 3 or more justices, and 6 freeholders, page 629

Penalty 30l.

Cl. 21.—Any white person severely beating or robbing a slave not his own, forfeits any sum not exceeding 30l. currency, besides restitution of the goods. Persons taking away goods suspected to be stolen, are excepted, page 633

Penalty 50l.

Cl. 22.—White persons, &c. taking away and cohabiting with the wife of any slave, to forfeit any sum not exceeding 50l. ibid.

*Mutilating, killing, and murdering Slaves,—Tenants for Life, destroying them,—
Council of Protection,—Guardians of Slaves.*

JAMAICA, 1788.
Penalty 100l.
Imprisonment for 12 months.

Cl. 9.—Owners, &c. mutilating slaves, to be fined, not exceeding 100l. and imprisoned, not exceeding 12 months, and still be liable to an action for damages. In very atrocious cases, the slave may be freed; then the 100l. to be paid to the parish, who are to allow the freed negro 10l. a year for life. Justice to send a mutilated slave to the nearest workhouse, till there be a meeting of the justices and vestry, who are created a council of protection, and who are to prosecute the offender, at the expense of the parish. The workhouse-keeper to deliver to them the mutilated slave, or forfeit 20l. page 510

Penalty 20l.

Cl. 10.—Justice, on information, to issue his warrant to bring any mutilated slave before some justice, page 511

Death.

Cl. 11.—Wantonly killing a slave to be adjudged felony, without benefit of clergy, and to be punished with death, ibid.

BARBADOES, 1709.

No. 556, Cl. 22.—Tenants for life or dower wilfully destroying or disabling negroes, to pay treble their value to the party in reversion, page 525

1688.

No. 329, Cl. 22.—“And be it farther enacted and ordained, by the authority
“aforesaid, That if any negro or other slave, under punishment by his
“master, or his order, for running away, or any other crimes or misde-
“meanours towards his said master, unfortunately shall suffer, in life or
“member, which seldom happens, no person whatsoever shall be liable to
“any fine therefore: But if any man, of wantonness, or only of bloody-
“mindedness, or cruel intention, wilfully kill a negro or other slave of his
“own, he shall pay into the publick treasury 15l. sterling; but, if he shall
“so kill another man’s, he shall pay to the owner of the negro double the
“value, and into the publick treasury 25l.; and he shall further, by the
“next justice of the peace, be bound to his good behaviour, during the
“pleasure of the Governor and Council, and not be liable to any other

Dismemberment and
murder.

Penalty 15l.

Penalty 25l.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.

*Mutilating, killing, and murdering slaves,—Tenchants for life, destroying them,—
Council of protection,—Guardians of slaves.*

BARBADOES, 1688.

"punishment or forfeiture for the same. Neither is he that kills another
"man's negro, or other slave, by accident, liable to any other penalty but
"the owner's action at law; but if any poor, small freeholder, or other
"person, kill a negro or other slave, by night, out of the road or common
"path, and stealing or attempting to steal his provision, swine, or other
"goods, he shall not be accountable for it, any law, statute, or ordinance,
"to the contrary notwithstanding," page 548

ANTIGUA, 1702.
Dismemberment and
murder.

1723.
Dismemberment and
murder.

Penalty from 100l. to
300l.
Gelding —Penalty
from 20l. to 100l.

No. 130, Cl. 14.—"And it is further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that
"if any slave lose life or limb by punishment for a crime, by his master or
"justice's order, no person shall be liable to the law for the same," p. 561

No. 176, Cl. 40.—"And whereas several cruel persons, to gratify their own
"humours, against the laws of God and humanity, frequently kill, destroy,
"or dismember their own and other person's slaves, and have hitherto gone
"unpunished, because it is inconsistent with the government and consti-
"tution and government of this island, and would be too great a countenance
"and encouragement to slaves to resist white persons, to set slaves so far
"upon an equality with the free inhabitants, as to try those that kill them,
"for their lives," &c. page 564

Cl. 41.—"Be it therefore enacted, &c. that a free person shall be indictable for
killing a slave, and liable to pay a fine, not under 100l. nor above 300l.
currency; and for gelding or dismembering, not under 20l. nor above 100l.
currency, and to pay double damages. Half of these fines to the informer,
half to the publick, ibid.

MONTSERRAT, 1693.
Killing.

No. 36, Cl. 2.—Any person may shoot at, and, if possible, kill a negro stealing
his provisions, if not within forty feet of the path, and that the party hath
not expressed any hatred against the owner of such slave. In either of these
cases, the owner shall recover the full value of the slave killed, page 573

St. CHRISTOPHER, 1711
Killing.

No. 2, Cl. 8.—Persons not liable to prosecution for killing negroes in defence
of person or property, or in pursuit of runaways or criminals, who have
broke out of prison, and refuse to submit, page 592

1784. "An Act to prevent the cutting off, or depriving any slaves, in this island, of
"any of their limbs or members, or otherwise disabling them:"

Cutting off ears.

"Whereas some persons have, of late, been guilty of cutting off and depriving
"slaves of their ears, which practice is contrary to the principles of hu-
"manity, and dishonourable to society; for prevention whereof, in future,
"Be it enacted, by the Governor in Chief of the islands of St. Christopher
"and Nevis, &c. the Council and Assembly of the island of St. Christo-
"pher, That, if any owner or possessor of any negro or other slave, in this
"island, shall wilfully and wantonly cut out or disable, or cause or procure
"to be cut out or disabled, the tongue; put out, or cause or procure to be
"put out an eye, slit the nose, ear or lip, or cut off a nose, ear, or lip,
"or cause the same to be done, or break, or cause to be broken the arm,
"leg, or any other limb or member of any negro, or other slave in this
"island, such owner," &c. shall forfeit 500l. currency." Half to the
informer, half to the publick, and suffer six months imprisonment. If he
cannot pay the fine, he shall suffer 12 months imprisonment. The same
pains and penalty for so mutilating or disabling the slave of another per-

Cutting out the tongue.
Putting out eyes.—Slit-
ting or cutting off nose,
ear, or lip.—Breaking
arms or legs.
Penalty 500l.
6 months imprisonment.
12 months imprisonment.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.*Mutilating, killing, and murdering Slaves,—Tenants for Life, destroying them,—
Council of Protection,—Guardians of Slaves.*

St. CHRISTOPHER, 1784

son, who is to receive half the penalty, the publick the other half. If a slave have his tongue cut out, &c. by a person unknown, he is to be apprehended and committed to gaol, by the P. Marshal; and if the owner do not, within 60 days, prove by his oath, or that of some witness, that he did not commit the offence, the slave shall be forfeited and sold for the use of the publick,

page 594

GRENADA, 1770.

Cl. 3.—Tenants for life, &c. destroying, maiming, or disabling slaves, shall pay treble their value to the party in reversion,

page 611

1788.

Cl. 12.—The justices, at the Quarter Sessions, in March yearly, to appoint three freeholders in every parish, and three for the town of St. George, as guardians of the slaves. The P. Marshal, under the penalty of 5l. to give the guardians notice of their appointment,

page 621

Penalty 5l.

Cl. 13.—Guardians to take an oath of office, before a justice. If they refuse, or neglect to do their duty, they forfeit 50l.

ibid.

Penalty 20l.

Cl. 15.—Guardians to inspect into the grounds, cloathing, maintenance, and treatment of slaves; to interrogate the managers, &c. on oath. Persons refusing to be sworn, or answer questions, to forfeit 20l. Guardians, with the approbation of two of them, at least, to prosecute offenders, at the publick expense,

ibid.

DOMINICA, 1788.

Murder.

Cl. 25.—Any white or free person, convicted of murdering a slave, to pay the owner his value. If the murderer be not worth 60l. that sum is to be made up to the owner by the publick,

page 627

Murder.—Death.

Cl. 19.—A white or free person wilfully murdering a slave, to suffer death,

page 632

Imprisonment.

Penalty 100l.

Cl. 20.—Any white or free person maiming, defacing, or mutilating, or cruelly torturing a slave, to be imprisoned, not exceeding three months, or fined, not exceeding 100l. currency,

ibid.

St. VINCENT, 1767.

Gelding.—Dismembering

Penalty from 40l. to 60l.

Cl. 54.—Any person who shall geld, or dismember any slave, may be prosecuted at Sessions, and fined in any sum, not exceeding 60l. nor less than 40l. with double damages to the party grieved,

page 645

BERMUDA, 1730.

“ An Act for the security of the subject, to prevent the forfeiture of life and
“ estate, upon killing a negro or other slave :

“ Whereas Negroes, Indians, Mulattoes, and other slaves are very numerous within these islands and that the wilful killing of any such slave as
“ aforesaid, (by the strict laws of England) comes within the penalty of
“ murder, the judgment whereof is forfeiture of life and estate. And
“ whereas the privileges of England are so universally extensive, as not to
“ admit of the least thing called slavery, occasioned the making of such
“ laws for the preservation of every individual subject, in his or their
“ lives, estates, and indisputable rights and properties; but here in his
“ Majesty's colonies and plantations in America, the cases and circumstances of things are wonderfully altered; for the very kindred, nay
“ sometimes even the parents of these unfortunate creatures, (upon the
“ coast of Africa) expose their own issue to perpetual bondage and slavery,
“ by selling them unto your Majesty's subjects trading there, and from
“ thence are brought to these and other your Majesty's settlements in

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.

*Mutilating, killing, and murdering Slaves,—Tenants for Life, destroying them,—
Council of Protection,—Guardians of Slaves.*

BERMUDA, 1730.

Killing.

Owner wilfully killing
his slave.

Penalty 10l. currency.

Person wilfully killing the
slave of another.

Penalty 10l. currency,

and the slave's value,

with charges.

BAHAMA ISLANDS 1784
Wilfully killing.
Death.

" America, and consequently purchased by the inhabitants thereof, they
" being (for brutishness of their nature) no otherwise valued or esteemed
" amongst us, than as our goods and chattles, or other personal estates:
" therefore our prudent neighbours in America, as Barbadoes, &c. have
" thought fit, (in case of killing any such negro or slave) to make laws to
" prevent the penalty and forfeitures aforesaid: We therefore, your most
" dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of these your Majesty's Bermuda
" or Summer Islands in America, do most humbly beseech your Majesty,
" that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, &c. That from and after the
" publication hereof, that if any person or persons whatsoever, within
" these islands, being owner or possessor of any Negroes, Indians, Mulat-
" toes, or other slaves, shall, in the deserved correction or punishment of his,
" her, or their slave or slaves, for crimes or offences by them committed, or
" supposed to be committed, accidentally happen to kill any such slave
" or slaves, that the aforesaid owner or possessor shall not be liable to
" any imprisonment, arraignment, or prosecution, nor indictment, subject
" to any penalty or forfeiture whatsoever," (see p. 73 foregoing) 650

Cl. 2.—White persons killing slaves in pursuing them, when committing
burglaries, &c. are exempted from prosecution, — ibid.

Cl. 3.—" Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority aforesaid,
" That if any person or persons whatsoever, as aforesaid, shall maliciously
" and wilfully kill or destroy, or any manner of ways cause to be killed
" or destroyed, any slave or slaves whatsoever, whereof he, she, or they,
" or any of them, are owners, that then, and in every such case, the
" aforesaid person and persons, and each and every of them, shall forfeit
" and pay unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors,
" the full sum of 10l. current money, to be employed for and towards
" the support of the government of these islands, and the contingent
" charges thereof," — ibid.

Cl. 4.—" But, if it shall happen, that any slave or slaves be wilfully killed, as
" aforesaid, by any person or persons whatsoever that is not owner thereof, that
" then the aforesaid person or persons, and each and every of them, shall
" forfeit and pay the full sum of 10l. current money, to be employed to the
" uses above mentioned, and also to pay the owner or owners of all and
" every such slave or slaves, such sum and sums of money as the aforesaid
" slave or slaves so killed shall be valued at, as if then alive, according to
" the judgment, upon oath, of any five able and sufficient freeholders, or
" any three of them, appointed by warrant of the justice of the peace of
" the tribe or parish where such offence shall be committed, together with
" the charges occasioned; all which the aforesaid sum or sums of money
" shall be recovered by way of action, in any court of record within these
" islands, wherein no essoin, protection, or wager of law, shall be
" allowed," — ibid.

Cl. 21.—Any person accidentally killing a slave, to be liable only to the owner's
action at law. Any person wilfully killing a slave, to suffer for the same,
according to the law of England, forfeiture of goods, &c. only excepted,
page 660

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.

Turning away Slaves when worn out, disabled, or diseased—Maintenance of such Slaves—Manumission of Slaves, and Provision for them when manumitted.

JAMAICA, 1788.

Cl. 3.—Owners, &c. under the penalty of 10l. not to turn away any sick, aged, or infirm slave. Any justice to lodge such slave in the nearest work-house, to be fed, at the master's expense, but not worked, until trial. If the owner refuse to pay the 10l. with charges, the justice, under 20l. penalty, to commit him to gaol, till he make payment. One moiety of the 10l. to the informer, the other to the poor of the parish, page 509

Cl. 14.—Justices and vestry to tax the parish for the maintenance of diseased and disabled slaves in the work-house of the parish where the owner lived, if a slave, or where the negro was manumitted, if free. Justices and vestry to make such regulations, from time to time, for this purpose, as they shall think necessary, ———— ibid.

BARBADOES, 1785.

" An act to prevent distempered, maimed, and worn out negroes from infesting
" the towns, streets, and highways of this island."

" Whereas it has, for some time past, been the cruel practice of some
" persons possessing negroes, who from old age and infirmities are incapable
" of further service to their inhuman owners, to drive them, from their
" plantations to beg, steal, or starve; which said unhappy objects are
" daily infesting the publick streets of the several towns in this island,
" greatly to the annoyance and nuisance of the inhabitants thereof."

" To prevent such inhuman practices, for the future, so disgraceful
" and dangerous to the country; Be it enacted," &c. That owners
suffering any distempered, maimed, or worn out negro to infest the
towns shall remove the same, within four days after notice, or forfeit 5l. Then the justice to cause the slave to be conveyed to his owner's plantation or place of residence, the expense thereof to be paid out of the said penalty. One third of the overplus to the constable, the rest to the publick. Failing his goods, the offender to be imprisoned not exceeding two months, ———— page 549

Penalty 5l.

Imprisonment.

1707.

No. 541.—" Forasmuch as there are many negroes and other slaves, in this
" island, who are worthy of trust and confidence to be reposed in them,
" and therefore may be of great service to this island, should the same be
" invaded, Be it enacted," &c. that every such slave who, in the time of
invasion shall kill one of the enemy, shall be declared free, ibid.

Cl. 2.—Such negro to be appraised on oath, and paid for by the publick, ———— ibid.

Cl. 3.—Every slave killed during an invasion, to be paid for by the publick, ———— page 550

1739.

No. 180, Cl. 6.—Every person manumitting a slave to pay to the church-warden 50l. to be improved by the vestry, who are to pay the free negro 4l. annually. If the 50l. is not paid, the church-warden to sue for it. If the vestry refuse to pay the 4l. the free person may recover it before a justice, as servants wages ———— ibid.

1783.

Deed of manumission to be void, till the 50l. be actually paid to the church-warden, ———— page 551

Executor neglecting to pay the 50l. agreeable to the testator's will to be sued by the church-warden, who, on recovering the money, shall execute a deed of manumission, in his own name, ———— ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Turning away Slaves when worn out, disabled, or diseased—Maintenance of such
Slaves—Manumission of Slaves, and Provision for them when manumitted.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.

- Cl. 34.—Owners, &c. manumitting slaves, to avoid paying the tax on them, to give security that they shall not become burdensome to the publick, or to pay annually 10l. into the treasury, otherwise the manumission to be invalid, and the negro dealt with as a vagrant, — page 606
- Cl. 36.—“ And to prevent any barbarous and inhuman custom, which may prevail, for manumitting and setting free slaves, diseased, blind, aged, “ or otherwise disabled from working, and, at the same time, no ways “ providing proper cloathing, habitation, and sustenance for such slaves, “ but suffering them to ramble about and beg for subsistence, Be it en- “ acted,” &c. that persons manumising slaves shall provide properly for them, or forfeit from 5l. to 10l. — page 607

GRENADA, 1788.

- Cl. 17.—Manumissions of slaves to have a certificate indorsed setting forth that such slaves are not likely to become burdensome to the publick : otherwise manumissions to be void, — page 623
- Cl. 18.—Infirm or superannuated slaves to be maintained at the expence of their owners, and not to be discarded or turned away, under pretence of manumissions or otherwise, under the penalty of 100l. for every offence, — ibid.

Penalty 100l.

St. VINCENT, 1767.

- Cl. 24.—Persons manumitting slaves to pay 100l. into the treasury. Treasurer to pay 4l. every half year, to such slaves. Persons suffering diseased or disabled slaves to ramble about, to be fined, not more than 10l. nor less 5l.; and, if they have any infectious disorder, not more than 20l. nor less than 10l. — page 645

Penalty from 5l. to 10l.

Penalty from 10l. to 20l.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, 1784

- Cl. 36.—Person manumitting a slave to pay 90l. currency to the publick, page 661

Free Negroes and—White Servants.

JAMAICA, 1788.

- Cl. 32.—Free negroes, &c. forging tickets for slaves, to forfeit freedom or be transported, — page 500
- Cl. 65.—Free negroes, &c. assisting slaves in going off the island to be transported; and, if they return, to suffer death, — page 502
- Cl. 49.—Free negroes, &c. suffering unlawful assemblies of slaves, at their houses, to suffer imprisonment, not exceeding 6 months, page 512
- Cl. 69.—Free negroes, &c. to give account how they got their freedom, to have their name registered, and to receive a certificate of their freedom, attested by the Commander in Chief, on pain of 6 weeks imprisonment. They are to produce the certificate every 25th of March, or forfeit 40s. and to carry the same, with the badge of their freedom, constantly about them, under the penalty of 10l. Free negroes, &c. having real estates, or claiming any legal privileges, are excepted, — ibid.
- Cl. 70.—Free negroes, &c. not appearing, after 5 days warning, to shew their right to freedom, liable to imprisonment not exceeding one month, ibid.
- Cl. 71.—Free negroes, &c. to be reimbursed, by the parish, the expence of searching offices for proof of their freedom, — ibid.

Transportation.
Death.

Imprisonment.

Imprisonment.
Penalty 40s.

Penalty 10l.

Imprisonment.

Island, Date, Rewards, Punishments & Penalties.	Free Negroes and—White Servants.
JAMAICA, 1736.	No. 111, Cl. 1.—Commanders of ships not to entertain or carry off any soldier, &c. without a discharge from his captain, &c. or any white servant, without a certificate of his having served out his time, under the penalty of 200l. The evidence of the servant's master to be good against such offender, — page 513
Penalty 20l.	Cl. 2.—Penalty on concealing or employing such 20l. — ibid.
BARBADOES, 1739.	No. 180, Cl. 5.—The evidence of a slave, with sufficient circumstances, shall be as valid against a free negro, &c. as if such slave was free, baptized, and not under servitude, — page 548
ANTIGUA, 1702.	No. 130, Cl. 22.—Free negroes, &c. having no land, to chuse a master, in 30 days to live with. Free negro, &c. striking a white servant, to be severely whipped, at the discretion of a justice. When fit for a trade, to be bound for 7 years, — page 565
Whipping.	Cl. 23.—No free negro shall possess above 8 acres of land, nor be a freeholder. Such person, having above 8 acres, may sell it, in 6 months, or else the overplus forfeited to the Queen, — ibid.
Penalty 50l.	Cl. 24.—Minister marrying a free person to a slave forfeits 50l. to the publick, — ibid.
	Cl. 25.—The free person so married shall forfeit 20l. to the owner, or serve him 4 years, — ibid.
	Cl. 26.—A white person beating free negro, &c. bound to the sessions, to be punished, at the discretion of the justices then sitting, — ibid.
NEVIS, 1701.	No. 48, Cl. 1.—Owners, &c. to keep one white servant to every 20 slaves, or forfeit 1000lb. of sugar annually for every servant deficient, — page 584
	Cl. 2.—When persons bring over more white servants than they can sell, the treasurer shall buy them, and pay 12l. for each servant between 16 and 50 years of age, and shall distribute them among the estates where they are wanted, the owners of which are obliged to receive and pay for such servant, with charges, not exceeding 20s. on pain of having the same distrained for, — page 585
	Cl. 3.—Servants behaving well, to have, at the expiration of their time, 400lb. of sugar, or 50s. from the master, — ibid.
Punishment at discretion of master.	Cl. 4.—Masters to give every servant 3 suits of canvas yearly, with hats and shoes sufficient. Man servant striking his master to be moderately corrected, as his master shall think fit, not extending to breaking of bones and dismemberment. If the servant persist in his abuse, to be whipped, by order of a justice, not exceeding 39 lashes, and to be confined and fed on bread and water 5 days. The time so lost to be made good by the servant to the master, — ibid.
39 lashes.	
Imprisonment.	
Correction.	Cl. 5.—Women servants to be corrected and forfeit, in the same manner, — ibid.
VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.	Cl. 31.—Every free negro, &c. to chuse a freeholder to be his patron or protector who shall answer for his conduct. Penalty for not complying 5l. half to the informer, half to the publick, — page 606
	Cl. 32.—No free negro, &c. to possess more than 8 acres of land, nor shall be esteemed a freeholder, —
Penalty 100l.	Minister or justice marrying a free negro to a slave to forfeit 100l. The free negro to pay the owner of the slave 50l. currency, or serve him 4 years, — page 606
Penalty 50l.	

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.*Free Negroes and—White Servants.*

VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1783.
Reward 2 dollars.
Penalty 3l. and 16l. 10s.
Penalty 10l.
Imprisonment 14 days.

Penalty 30s.

Penalty 5l.

Severe whipping.

Whipping and Imprisonment.

Punishment at discretion of justices.

GRENADA, 1767.

1786.

Penalty 10l.

Cl. 33.—Free negroes, &c. when legally required, to go in pursuit of run-aways, and to receive 2 dollars for each slave they take. In case of refusal, every private forfeits 3l. and the commander 16l. 10s.—liable, besides, to be tried by a court martial, and to pay a penalty, not exceeding 10l. with costs, or imprisonment 14 days, page 606

Cl. 37.—Free negroes, &c. who shall, in future, possess or hire more than 15 slaves, obliged to pay annually for each slave beyond that number, 30s. currency, exclusive of the yearly poll-tax, &c. The title of free negroes, &c. to land and slaves now held by them, to be nevertheless good, and not liable to this exaction, ———— page 607

Cl. 38.—Treasurer, twice a year, to issue his warrant for constables to summon all reputed free negroes, to appear before a magistrate, who is to inquire into the legality of their freedom, and to cause those to be apprehended who will not give a satisfactory account of themselves, and committed to the custody of the P. Marshal, being subject to pay a fine not exceeding 5l. or to such corporal punishment as the justice shall think fit, ibid.

Cl. 39.—Free person, not being white, presuming to strike a white person, to be, for the first offence, severely whipped at the discretion of the magistrate; for the second, whipped and imprisoned; for the third offence to suffer the same punishment as slaves committing the like crime, page 608

Cl. 40.—White person striking any free negro, &c. to be punished at the discretion of the justices, sitting at the Court of Sessions, ibid.

Cl. 5.—Negroes or mulattoes, pretending to be free, to bring their acts of manumission to the register's office, to be recorded, and having no such acts, by reason of their being born of free women, to prove the same, upon the oath of two freeholders, before two justices. Their certificate to be sufficient. Persons who cannot produce deeds of manumission, or prove their birth from a free woman, to bring two witnesses, before two justices, to swear that they were reputed free for five years. A certificate from the said justices to be sufficient proof, ———— page 623

Cl. 7.—Persons pretending to be free, not bringing the proofs required, to be committed to gaol; and, if no proof, &c. shall appear, within six weeks, during which time they shall be advertised, are to be sold by the P. Marshal. The money to be deposited in the treasury till the owner appear, p. 624

Cl. 1.—All free people of colour to give in, within 90 days, at the Secretary's office, or to the Treasurer, their name, &c. and the nature of their claims to freedom; also the name, &c. of their children respectively, page 625

Cl. 2.—Secretary and Treasurer, within 90 days, after the expiration of said 90 days, to prepare lists of the names, &c. of such persons as shall have delivered in the same, and their claims to freedom, to be laid before both houses of the Legislature, ———— ibid.

Cl. 3.—Proclamation to be read every Sunday, for two months, after publication of this act, in each parish church, and other place of worship. Minister refusing, to forfeit 10l. P. Marshal to cause copies, in French and English, to be affixed at one or more publick place or places, as well as the church doors, and to cause the same to be published in the Gazette for eight weeks, ———— ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments and Penalties.*Free Negroes and—White Servants.*

GRENADA, 1786.

Penalty 16s. 6d. and
8s. 3d.St. VINCENT, 11th July,
1767.Punishment at discretion
of a justice.
6 months imprisonment.

27th October, 1767.

Penalty 40l. and 20l.

Penalty.

1776.

Penalty 40l. and 20l. per
annum.

- Cl. 4.—All free people of colour, arriving in these islands, to give in, within fifteen days, their names, &c. and the nature of their claim to freedom, and the names, &c. of their children, — page 625
- Cl. 5.—Neglecting or refusing to produce their respective claims to freedom, within the said 90 days, or 15 days, to forfeit 16s. 6d. and 8s. 3d. for every month's longer refusal or neglect, — ibid.
- Cl. 6.—Secretary, within 30 days, after expiration of the first 90 days, to transmit to the commanding officer of militia of each parish, a list of the free coloured persons residing in the same, who have appeared before him. The said officer to examine whether any have not complied with this act, and to issue his warrant against delinquents, — ibid.
- Cl. 27.—No free negro or mulatto to be owner of more than eight acres of land, and not to be deemed freeholders, — ibid.
- Cl. 28.—Free negroes or mulattoes, not having land, to chuse some person to live with, that their lives and conversation may be known, — ibid.
- Cl. 29.—Any free person not being white, presuming to strike a white person, to be whipped at the discretion of a justice, and imprisoned not exceeding 6 months, — ibid.
- Cl. 30.—Any white person striking any free negro or mulatto, to be bound over to the Sessions, and punished at the discretion of the justices then sitting, — ibid.
- Cl. 1.—Owners, &c. of slaves to keep a white man for every 30, or a white woman for every 15 they possess, or forfeit for default of the former 40l. and of the latter 20l. — page 646
- Cl. 2.—In case of the death or elopement of any servant, the master not to be obliged to find another till half the time such servant had to serve shall be elapsed, unless the elopement was caused by ill usage or connivance of the master, — ibid.
- Cl. 3.—No soldier, nor any man not capable of bearing arms, or who is less than 15 or more than 60 years of age, allowed as a servant, nor any woman less than 13 or more than 50, — ibid.
- Cl. 4.—Owner, being a man, to be taken as being a man servant, — ibid.
- Cl. 5.—Owner, if a woman, to be taken for a woman servant, — ibid.
- Cl. 6.—Every married woman, to be taken for a servant, also every son not less than 15 years of age, and every daughter not less than 13, — ibid.
- Cl. 7.—Each child to be taken for 10 slaves, — page 607
- Cl. 8.—Every protestant free tenant of five acres and his wife, also their children, above the said ages, to be reckoned as servants, — ibid.
- Cl. 9.—Any person possessed of a broken number of slaves, to pay 6s. for each supernumerary yearly, — ibid.
- Cl. 10.—Treasurer to cause the inhabitants to be summoned yearly, to give an account, on oath, of their slaves and white servants. Justice taking such account, to make return thereof in 10 days. 50l. penalty on justice refusing to issue warrants, — ibid.
- Cl. 2.—Owners, &c. to keep a white man for every 50, or a white woman for every 25 slaves they possess, or forfeit for every man deficient 40l. and for every woman 20l. per annum, and so in proportion for a less time, so it exceed 30 days, — ibid.

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties,

Free Negroes and—White Servants.

BAHAMAS ISLANDS, 1784

Penalty 20l.

Reward 10l.

Transportation.

Transportation.

Death.

Freedom forfeited.

Penalty 30l.

Reward 6l.

Imprisonment.

Transportation.

Freedom forfeited.

1788.

Penalty 30l.

See 12s.

Cl. 25.—Free negro selling spirituous liquors, to forfeit 20l. half to the informer; for want of such distress, to forfeit his freedom to the publick, and the informer to be paid 10l. out of the treasury, — page 656

Cl. 19.—A free negro employing, concealing, enticing, or sending off the island any slave, to be sold and transported. The informer to receive half the money he sells for, — page 658

Cl. 4.—Free negroes, &c. to be tried, for criminal offences, as the slaves, and the evidence of slaves to be good against them, — page 659

Cl. 22.—Oath of Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and Indians, shall not be good against any white person, except in matters of debt; and any free negro, &c. being a Christian, may prove his account, and sue for the same, — page 659

Cl. 33.—Any negro, &c. forfeiting his freedom, to be sold at outcry, by the P. Marshal, who, after deducting charges, and 5 per cent. commission, is to pay the overplus into the treasury.—The purchaser of the offender to transport him, in three months; and, if he return, any justice is empowered and required to issue a warrant for his immediate execution, — page 660

Cl. 14.—Negroes, &c. not proving their freedom, to be sold at publick auction, by the P. Marshal, who, after deducting charges, and 5 per cent. commission, is to pay the overplus into the treasury, for the use of the owner, if any. If the negro be really free, he is to pay into the treasury 90l. in three months, otherwise leave the island, or forfeit freedom. White person, to whom a free negro may indent himself, in order to evade this law, to forfeit 30l. to the publick, — page 661

Cl. 15.—The Governor to issue his proclamation commanding free negroes, &c. to appear before the Receiver General in one month. If they do not appear, he is to issue a second proclamation, offering 6l. to any person, white or black, who may apprehend any such negro, and deliver him to the P. Marshal, that his claim to freedom may be tried, — ibid.

Cl. 16.—Free negroes, &c. not having tickets from a magistrate, to be disarmed by any white man or constable. The arms to be forfeited, and the offender imprisoned, not exceeding one month. Free negroes, &c. unless they have property, living an idle life, to be transported, and to forfeit freedom, if they return, — ibid.

Cl. 35.—A free negro, &c. coming into these islands, to pay 90l. into the treasury, leave the island in 3 months, or forfeit freedom to the publick, — ibid.

Cl. 1.—The Receiver General, and two more justices, empowered to hear and determine the applications of negroes, &c. and their claims to freedom, — page 662

Cl. 2.—The Receiver General and Justices to be sworn, — ibid.

Cl. 3.—Persons acting before taking the oath, to forfeit 30l. half to the informer, half to the publick, — ibid.

Cl. 4.—Receiver General, &c. to examine manumissions, &c. and persons on oath, to hear the claims of negroes, &c. and adjudge them to be free or slaves, as to them shall seem right, — ibid.

Cl. 5.—The governor to give certificates to negroes, &c. adjudged to be free, which certificates are to be registered by the publick secretary, who is to be paid by the party 12s. currency. Such certificate to be full proof of freedom. Negroes, &c. to whom freedom was granted by the proclamations, during the disturbances in America, to enjoy all the privileges of manumitted slaves, — page 663

Island, Date, Rewards,
Punishments & Penalties.

Free Negroes and—White Servants..

BAHAMA ISLANDS, 1788
50 lashes.

Penalty 10l.

Fees 1l. 12s. and 16s.

- Cl. 7.—Penalty on negroes, &c. producing fraudulent certificates, &c. three days imprisonment, and whipping, not exceeding 50 lashes, page 663
- Cl. 8.—Persons claiming negroes, &c. producing fraudulent writings, to forfeit 30l. half to the informer, half to the publick, — ibid.
- Cl. 9.—Receiver General, &c. empowered to summon persons to give evidence. Persons refusing to obey the summons, or to give testimony, to forfeit 10l. to the publick, or one months imprisonment, — ibid.
- Cl. 11.—Register of proceedings to be kept, — page 664
- Cl. 12.—Persons thinking themselves aggrieved by the determinations, may appeal to the Governor and Council, whose determination shall be final, ibid.
- Cl. 13.—In case appellants neglect to appeal in a month, the adjudication of the Receiver General, &c. to be confirmed, — ibid.
- Cl. 14.—Proceedings to be sent to the clerk of the council, — ibid.
- Cl. 15.—Persons thinking themselves aggrieved by the determination of the Receiver General, &c. heretofore made to appeal within 6 months after the publication of this act, — — ibid.
- Cl. 16.—Proceedings of the Receiver General, &c. in pursuance of the act of 24th George III. not quashed, altered, or declared void; on appeal, to be good and valid, — — page 665
- Cl. 17.—Fees of the Receiver General and Justices, 1l. 12s. to the first, and 16s. to each of the last, — ibid.
- Cl. 18.—In case of the absence or sickness of the Receiver General, the Governor may appoint a person to act in his stead, — ibid.
- Cl. 20.—No proceedings had in pursuance of this act, to be quashed or vacated, for want of form, or removed into any court of record, ibid.
- Cl. 21.—Distress made in pursuance of this act, not to be deemed unlawful, page 666
- Cl. 22.—Persons sued for any thing done in pursuance of this act, to plead the general issue, — — ibid.
- Cl. 23.—Persons conveying away any negro, &c. while the trial of his freedom is pending to forfeit 300l. for the first offence, and 600l. for every succeeding offence, — — — ibid.

F I N I S.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal communication, and it is written in a very dignified and official style. The President expresses his regret that he cannot continue to serve the country, and he explains the reasons for his decision. He then expresses his confidence in the future of the country, and he wishes the Congress well.

